The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6150. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Burning of a Chinese Coolie Ship at Sea.

Six Hundred Persons Perish Miserably in the Flames.

Interesting News From Central and South America.

Deplorable and Exciting State of Affairs in Mexico.

Terrific and Destructive Storm on the Texan Coast.

A Novel Phase of the Labor Question in Washington.

CHINA.

Burning of a Coolie Ship—Six Hundred Chinese Perish in the Flames.

LONDON, June 6.—Advices from Hong Kong to May 26 have been received. The ship *Dollars Ugarn*, (?) from Macao for Callao, was burnt at sea, and 600 coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received are conflicting.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Quiet in Panama—Affairs Again Threatening in Guatemala—Peru Peaceful—Indian Depredations in Bolivia—The Outrage at Maracaibo.

ASPINWALL, June 2, via KINGSTON, June 5.—Affairs on the Isthmus of Panama are quiet. Guatemala dates to the 19th have been received. The revolutionists had captured Escuintla. The inhabitants were highly incensed at the Government, and affairs were threatening. Advices from San Salvador to the 19th of May state that affairs in the country were unsettled. It was rumored that XATRUCH was returning to San Miguel, and that Gen. MEDURA had started to oppose him. Advices from Peru state that peace prevails and the prosperity of the country is increasing. Bolivia dates to the 10th of May have been received. The Ministry were unpopular. The Indians were warlike and threatening, and had seized several haciendas. There were several candidates for the Presidency, and troubles were expected. Advices from Chili state that BUSTILLOS will be relieved of his portfolio by MONTERO.

KINGSTON, June 5.—The British Consul at Maracaibo has returned to his post, the British Minister at Caracas having refused to send gunboats to his assistance.

MEXICO.

Assassination as a Means of Preferment—Tampico Still in Revolt—The Election—Romero—Illness of Escobedo.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, via HAVANA, June 5.—The opposition newspapers accuse LERDO DE TEJADA of being the instigator of numerous assassinations to promote his own interests. The City of Tampico still holds out. Its reported fall was premature. The port of Ventosa has been closed, and Salina Cruz, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec, has been substituted. The Presidential election will be held on the 25th of June. The Government is increasing the force of the regular army, which, the opposition say, is to maintain JUAREZ in power. Minister ROMERO has triumphed over his accusers, but he may resign next week. The revolt of the Juchitticos, who penetrated the State of Chiapas, has been quelled. Gen. ESCOBEDO is ill of disease of the lungs.

WEST INDIES.

Great Fire in Gonaives—Dull Times in San Domingo.

KINGSTON, June 5.—Advices from Gonaives to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire, which destroyed a large number of buildings. The prospect for a very heavy crop of coffee was excellent. San Domingo advices are to the effect that business is dull, but crops of all kinds are promising a heavy yield.

Destructive Fire at Gonaives—Saget's Speech—Dangerous Financial Condition—Heavy Failures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, May 29, 1871.

Gonaives was visited with a very destructive fire on the 12th, doing damage to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, gold. Nine stores and dwellings and a large quantity of merchandise, including one thousand bags of coffee were destroyed. The conflagration threatened at one time to spread over the whole town, as it seemed impossible to keep down the flames with the miserable little hand-engines with which the Fire Department is provided, but a general turning out of the citizens, who went vigorously to work with buckets prevented the further spread of the element.

SAGET's speech at the opening of the Legislature was very brief, and pointed mainly toward the desperate condition of the finances of the country, owing to the enormous quantity of paper money in circulation, a great portion of which is counterfeit, and so well done that it is impossible to detect it. The Government proposes to redeem the whole by a new issue, in hopes of putting the circulation into better shape. Something must be done soon or we shall have another revolution. The Legislature has as yet taken no action, although several measures have been proposed. Gold is now 390 to 400.

M. RAMEAU, who was offered a portfolio under the Government, has declined.

On the arrival of the *City of Port-au-Prince* there was not a barrel of flour in market, and we had to eat bread made from musty flour. The market is now well supplied. One heavy failure is reported in business circles, and it is feared that through the Summer there will be many more. The deliveries of coffee at the north have ceased. Business is fair.

GREAT STORM IN TEXAS.

High Water on the Coast—Galveston Partially Submerged—Railroads and Buildings Washed Away—Wrecks on the Coast.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 6.—A terrible storm has prevailed here since last Saturday noon. The wind, which was south-east, forced the waters of the Gulf on the island, covering to the depth of several feet the southern part of the city. About two miles of the track of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad is washed away two miles above the city. The bridge across the bay is safe. The steam-ship *Alabama*, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep from Rockport to New-Orleans, went ashore twenty miles west of here, on Sunday, and will probably be a wreck. The bark *Virginia Dare*, from Cardiff for Galveston, with a cargo of railroad iron, went down about six miles east of here on Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were taken yesterday from the masts, where they had been lashed since 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Many buildings in the lower part of the city have been washed away. No lives were lost. The velocity of the wind on Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, was thirty-nine miles an hour. Six inches of rain has fallen since Saturday at 2 P. M. The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston, and much damage was done there. There were heavy rains at all the telegraph stations in the interior.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A New Phase—The Black Upholding the Interests of Labor and the White Vitiating Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—It was supposed on Saturday that the difference between the laborers and contractors had been settled, but last night at least 1,000 colored laborers and a few white men assembled at the City Hall, when several of their speakers uttered language calculated to instigate riot if not bloodshed. The result of these proceedings was seen today. An excited crowd of about 300 colored laborers met at the City Hall, their indignation seeming to be directed to a force of laboring men who had been set to work on the Seventh-street paving in South Washington by a contractor. The men were advised by several citizens and by an officer of Police not to molest the workmen, but this was of no effect. They started off in groups toward the Seventh Ward. This movement was reported to Police Head-quarters, and preparations were made to meet any emergency. Soon afterward the strikers appeared in another locality, where some twenty Irish laborers were employed on the street, and threatened if they did not throw down their tools they would kill them. Lieut. GOSSFORD, who had been informed of their intentions, had sent a squad of twenty men to prevent any disturbance; and, while these threats were making, his men came up and dispersed the strikers, who moved off in groups, but subsequently came together on the corner of Seventh and F streets, apparently with the purpose of carrying their threats into execution. By this time Lieut. JOHNSON, with a force of about twenty mounted Police, came down at a gallop, and, riding among the malcontents, ordered them off the ground. Some of them refused to go, and threatened to knock the policemen off their horses. Finding the crowd was bent upon resistance and disorder, the Police arrested EDWARD WINFIELD, WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN SIMS, JOHN BROOKS and JOHN WHITING, five colored men, and the most boisterous, and sent them to the First Precinct Station-house under an escort of mounted men. The remainder of the party then moved off, threatening to return at 1 o'clock with reinforcements, and prevent the Irishmen from going to work. The mounted men were sent down, upon application of the contractor, to Major RICHARDS, and other precautions were taken to prevent a breach of the peace. The contractor has a number of Irishmen at work, paying them $1 50 a day. A dozen or more will be put on to-morrow. He is willing to employ colored laborers at the same pay. The Governor of the District and two other members of the Board of Public Works have addressed the contractor a note, suggesting, in view of the present difficulty with the laborers, and to preserve the peace of the city, that he suspend work on the Seventh-street improvement until such measures can be adopted as the occasion demands.

GOV. COOKE'S VIEWS.

In view of the present disturbances of labor interests in this Territory, Gov. COOKE, *ex-officio* President of the Board of Public Works, has addressed a letter to Mr. J. V. W. VANDERBURG, a large contractor in this city, suggesting a suspension of work on his contracts for one day. The Governor states, as a reason for the suggestion named, that the Board of Public Works has considered the matter of the strike and its causes, and deem it proper to state briefly the views that will guide their action toward the laborers and contractors. The Board is desirous to deal out exact justice to both. The Governor says there is a limit to the ability to bear taxation, as well as a limit to the cheapness of labor, and that while labor should not be reduced to too low a point, it should not be placed so high as to make taxation onerous, check the progress of improvement, discourage new undertakings, or induce the influx or importation of competing labor from the surrounding country. That any policy which invites the introduction of outside labor must be injurious to the interests of resident working men. He states that the Board has made a comparison of the price paid for ordinary labor in the principal cities of the United States, where labor is more highly paid than in any other part of the world. This comparison satisfies them that $1 25 a day is too little, and $2, the price demanded by the strikers, too high. Under a system of high wages there would necessarily be a great decrease in the demand for labor, and a consequent increase in the number of days during which the working men would be without employment, and that, therefore, in every point of view, it is important that the rate of wages should be fixed at a figure which will secure the most constant demand for labor, and which will encourage improvements of all kinds, public and private, to the greatest possible extent. The Board have therefore decided that $1 50 for a day's work is as much as the tax-payers can afford to pay, and as little as the laborers can afford to take. In conclusion, the Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that the Board, while it will protect the just interests of all, will not yield to violence nor countenance any attempt to intimidate or interfere with honest laborers by mobs or gangs of armed men. ALEXANDER RAY, an extensive coal-shipper of Georgetown, in a letter to Gov. COOKE this evening, states that the strike was operating most disastrously to the coal interests, and would, if continued, keep the companies from further shipments.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations in New-Mexico—Report of the Major of the Eighth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A dispatch from Major CLENDENNIN, of the Eighth Cavalry, dated Fort Bascom, New-Mexico, May 12, reports the return of Lieut. CARRAHER from a scout. He captured 700 head of cattle, 57 burros and 10 ponies, also 22 Indians. The Indians did not make resistance, as they were caught unawares. They claimed to be Pueblos, but it was impossible to tell what they were, as no one at the post could converse with them. They were armed with bows and arrows and rifles. A letter from TRINIDAD ROMERO, Judge of the Probate Court, Los Vegas, New-Mexico, to Gov. PILE, states that official information has been received that on May 3 a band of about 100 Kiowa Indians attacked the ranche of SIMON BACA, near the Dry Cimarron, carrying away twenty mules and two saddle-horses, the property of BACA, which is estimated at $4,000. They also killed two drivers of herds, both residents of Upper Los Vegas. A letter from Col. GREGG, of the Eighth Cavalry, dated Fort Upion May 12, discredits the reports of hostile Indians in the vicinity of the settlements on the Dry Cimarron.

The International Typographical Union—A Visit to Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The delegates to the International Typographical Union of North America, now in session at Baltimore, arrived here this morning to accept an invitation from Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of this Territory, to visit Mount Vernon and other points of interest on the Potomac. The guests took the steamer *Wawasset* for Mount Vernon, where interesting exercises were held. They returned to Baltimore this evening.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State Legislature to Elect a Governor Today.

A Decided Republican Majority Possibly Nullified by Accident and Design—Scenes at Concord Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—To-morrow, by the opening proceedings of the local Legislature, which then assembles, it will be definitely and finally decided where New-Hampshire stands politically, the people having failed at the election last March to choose a Governor; and consequently there is much excitement here, and attention is attracted in this direction from all political centres. It is considered likely that this decision will be in favor of the Democrats, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the voters of the State are Republicans. This result, if it is effected, will be brought about by the so-called Labor Reform faction, insignificant in numbers, but possessed of the balance of power. The principal members of this clique were formerly Republicans, who have deserted their party solely on account of petty personal quarrels, and joined the Democrats. The organization of the House of Representatives will decide the question. When the votes were all in after election, it was found that the House stood as follows: Republicans, 165; Democrats, 152; Labor Reformers, 12. This result secured the Republicans one majority even if all the Labor Reformers were classed with the Democrats; but since then it has been learned that one Republican, JAMES LEGRO, of Lancaster, has decided to desert and vote Democratic, and this evening it has been ascertained that two more Republicans, Messrs. SCOTT, of Keene, and JOHNSTON, of Pittsburg, are severely ill and unable to be present to-morrow. Therefore, if the Democrats and "laborers" stand firm, as it is every way probable they will, the leaders having used the party lash vigorously, the House will stand Republicans 162, Democrats and Labor Reformers 165, or three majority for the Democrats, but the Republicans are by no means hopeless. They held a final caucus to-night, which was enthusiastic and harmonious. They nominated for Speaker JAMES O. ADAMS, of Manchester, and JOSIAH H. BENTON, Jr., of Lancaster, Clerk. The Democrats and Labor Reformers also held a caucus and nominated one list, WM. H. GOVE, of Weare, for Speaker, and JAS. R. JACKSON, of Littleton, Clerk. The books in the Democratic caucus to-night show 158 here; two are sick and four absent. Mr. GOVE was formerly an abolitionist of the most ultra sort. During the Fremont campaign he stumped the State and aspired to a seat in Congress. Since then he has, until the last season, kept out of politics, but held to his radical principles. His friends are surprised to see him harmonizing with the Democrats. The contest, as I have stated, will be in the House. The Senate is a tie, five to five, with two vacancies, to be filled by joint ballot of both Houses, and the choice in one district is constitutionally limited to a selection between two Republicans, who happen to have received the highest number of votes at the popular election.

The Legislature should decide on the Gubernatorial question to-morrow afternoon. If the Republicans are defeated this year they have no one to blame but themselves. They chose to utterly denounce and repudiate the Labor Reformers when they were appealing for a plank in the party platform, and thus drive them into the open arms of the Democrats, who were ready to grasp anything short of out-and-out Republicanism. The Democrats have been working like coal-heavers, all their members of the Legislature having been here since Sunday. There seems to be no foundation, it is gratifying to state, for the report that either side is attempting to secure success by bribery. Up here in New-Hampshire not quite all the Tammany tricks have yet been learned. Concord is crowded to-night with local and other politicians. Among the prominent and most active are Senators PATTERSON and CRAGIN, Representatives HIBBARD and PARKER, Ex-Congressmen ELA and STEVENS, Ex-Gov. HARRIMAN, now Naval Officer at Boston, Ex-Gov. HALE, Hon. EDMUND BURKE and Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, who ran for Governor against HARRIMAN in 1868. There will be no fight at the opening to-morrow, so that the organization will be speedily effected.

Influx of Politicians—Excitement on the Increase—Feeling of the House.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—This city has never presented, politically, so active a scene as today. All the politicians of the State are here engineering for the organization of the Legislature to-morrow. All but ten of the 167 Representatives calculated upon as the Democratic Party strength were present last evening. The Democrats are claiming the organization of the House by ten majority, in which event the Senate vacancies will not be filled until after the Convention for counting the Governor vote, as the Senate will not organize if the Democrats are successful. G. W. N. PITTMAN, (Democrat,) of Bartlett, will be elected President of the Senate, and W. N. GOVE, (Labor Reform,) of Weare, Speaker of the House, and JAS. P. JACKSON, of Littleton, Clerk. The head-quarters of the Democracy are at the Eagle Hotel. The Republican head-quarters are at Rumford Hall, present an active appearance, and their members express themselves confidently as to the result. Republican representatives SCOTT, of Keene, and JOHNSTON, of Pittsburg, are ill, and not able to be present. The Republican candidates for Speaker will probable be Col. WILLIAM C. PATTEN, of Kingston, with J. H. BENTON, Jr., clerk. Well-informed politicians calculate on WESTON's election as Governor by a close vote—say five—and the Democrats say they can elect him even if the House is organized by the Republicans. The Republican members are not called upon to be present before this evening, but there is already a larger relative representation of members elect present than ever voted in the organization of the Legislature.

LATER.—There is no reason to change the prediction that WESTON will be elected. No doubt a majority of the House is made up of heretofore Republicans, but for one reason or another they will coalesce with the Democracy. The Republicans, in caucus to-night, nominated JAMES O. ADAMS, of Madchester, Speaker; J. BENTON, Jr., Lancaster, Clerk; S. C. CLARK, Guilford, Assistant; CHAS. H. ROBERTS, Rollinsford, Sergeant-at-Arms; MOORE & LANGLEY, Nashua, State Printers. The Democratic caucus is "with closed doors." No reporters or person other than a Representative is admitted. The fusion of Labor Reform and Democracy is under discussion. The nominations, however, are: WM. H. GOVE, of Weare, Speaker; JAS. R. JACKSON, Littleton, Clerk; JAMES N. COLBATH, Barnstead, Assistant Clerk; A. J. FOGG, Concord, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Naval School Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—The concluding ceremonies attending the annual examination at the Naval School transpired today. Secretary ROBESON made a short address to the graduating class, and then handed to each cadet his diploma, calling the first five in their order of merit, and the others indiscriminately.

Condition of the New-Orleans Floods.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—The water remains stationary one inch below the highest point reached. The people continue moving from the overflowed district. The President of the Gas-light Company states that if the water continues at its present height two days longer, the Company will be unable to supply gas. The city authorities and charitable committees continue the distribution of food, &c., to the needy in flooded quarters.

THE KUKLUX.

What Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Knows of Them—His Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Subcommittee for the investigation of the alleged outrages in the South held a meeting, which lasted for three hours, today, and which was occupied throughout with the examination of Gov. ORR, of South Carolina. He stated he had no personal knowledge of the Kuklux, and did not believe they existed in his section of the State. He expressed the opinion that such an organization did exist in some counties of South Carolina, and that its object was to intimidate the colored people from voting at the election in 1872. He believed that the Constitution of the Council of Safety, published in the Charleston *Republican* last February, was the basis of the organization. He said the Legislature had been extravagant, and some of its members corrupt; condemned the present Election laws, and believed they would be repealed; thought the white people were very blamable for incompetency of rulers and inefficiency of legislation, because of their refusal to take part at the outset of the reconstruction in elections, and since by trying to get the colored men to vote the Democratic ticket in opposition to their friends, the Republicans. Gov. ORR returns to South Carolina to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Considerable excitement was caused at Pittston, Penn., yesterday, by an attempt to fight a duel, about daylight, on the banks of the Susquehanna. CHARLES SCHLOSINGER alias "Five-cent Joe" and J. HARRIS, quarreled about a woman, and a duel was arranged, and the men were about to fire when the Police appeared, and the whole party fled. No arrests were made.

A party, composed of correspondents of eastern journals, have returned from the Yosemite, and report the trip as magnificent. The party was stampeded by a bear near Inspiration Point, but nobody was hurt. Visitors for the Yosemite are leaving San Francisco at the rate of from fifty to one hundred daily.

There is absolutely no truth in the recently-published Washington special, stating that Gen. SICKLES has notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring the sequestered estates of American citizens in Cuba, &c., must be settled, as the alternative of the employment of force.

Rumors having been circulated that the Department of Agriculture has predicted a very short crop of cotton in 1871, it is proper to state that no estimates have been made officially. An estimate of comparative acreage and a statement of the condition of the crop will be made soon.

At the Rabbinical Conference which was held at Cincinnati yesterday, twenty-seven members were present from Ohio, New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Louisiana, Kansas and Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. HUBSH, of New-York, was elected President, and Dr. LILIENTHAL, of Cincinnati, Vice-President.

The bridge of the North Weare Railroad, over the Merrimac, at Manchester, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The cars and engines were all on the Manchester side of the river, though the running of trains will be soon resumed. The loss is very large.

The Homeopathists celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy by a Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday. Dr. GUERNSEY delivered an address welcoming the delegates. The President, Dr. BECKWITH, responded.

The condition of the Boston national banks June 5, was as follows: Capital, $47,550,000; loans, $114,564.740; specie, $1,785,848; legal-tender notes, $12,844,862; due from other banks, $21,186,194; due to other banks, $18,122,554; deposits, $51,653,922; circulation, $24,952,752.

The third annual exhibition of the National Photographic Association of the United States opened at Philadelphia, yesterday, in Horticultural Hall, with a fine display of photographic works of art from all parts of the world.

In the New Jerusalem Conference at Chicago yesterday, Rev. J. P. STUART, of St. Louis, read a paper on Sabbath recreations. He held that recreations were allowable on the Sabbath, but could not determine to what extent.

Mr. JOSEPH BELKNAP, appointed Inspector-General of steam-boats, has arrived at Washington and taken the oath of office. Today a meeting will be held of all the supernumerary inspectors, to consider the new steam-boat law.

The stone abutment and iron-girder bridge over the River Neath, Canada, three miles west of Paris, gave way on Monday night, precipitating twenty-four freight cars into the creek. No one was hurt.

The bodies of the unfortunate journalists, SPAGHT and LODGE, of the Montreal *Gazette*, who went over Lachine Rapids on the Queen's birthday, have been recovered. The funeral took place yesterday.

A young lady of Moultonboro', N. H., was outraged recently by H. V. SMITH, dentist, of Meredith village, while under the influence of ether. SMITH fled to the woods, and the people are in search of him.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at Philadelphia in Commerce-street, near Sixth, in the printing-office of SPANGLER & DAVIS, destroying considerable property. The aggregate loss is about $110,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources the first six days in the present month, compared with the same time last year, show a falling off of nearly five millions of dollars, owing to the new law.

An officer from Fort McPherson reports that two white men and one negro were scalped near that post by Indians on Saturday. One of the men is dead; the others are expected to survive.

Gov. HOFFMAN has disposed of all the bills passed by the last Legislature, except four or five; among these latter is the bill aiding the construction of the Midland and Adirondack Railroads.

Two sons of JOHN REYNOLDS, aged seventeen and nineteen years, residing near St. Albans, Vt., were drowned on Monday in the Lamoille River.

The annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company was held at St. Louis on Monday.

A Prussian sea Captain, residing in Folsom-street, San Francisco, committed suicide on Monday night, because his wife absconded with another Captain.

EHLERT BRAND, a young German, committed suicide in San Francisco by blowing his brains out with a pistol on receiving a refusal to an offer of marriage.

The yacht *Midnight*, of about twelve tons, was seized as a smuggler, at Spruce Head, Me., yesterday, by Inspector ALMER. Several cases of foreign liquors were found on board.

The Cuban insurgents have killed the celebrated Col. MIGUEL PEREZ and seven men, near Guantanamo. Small bands of insurgents have appeared near Trinidad.

The Secretary of State himself is authority for the statement that Mr. FISH is not to be one of the arbitrators in the case of the *Alabama* claims.

Considerable ill-feeling exists between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota in consequence of the Duluth Canal imbroglio.

The Missouri Railroad is about to pass into the hands of new owners, with M. K. JESUP, of New-York, at the head.

HENRY REMICK, of Kittery, N. H., while in a drunken fit shot his son, inflicting a severe wound in his leg. His son is an artist.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday the death of RANSOM O. SMITH, member for Easton, was announced.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be held in Chicago today, for the election of three directors.

HOLLOWAY's shoddy mills, west of Philadelphia, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $20,000.

The President has recognized DIEGO MASIAS as Consul of Peru at Richmond.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday, were $20,000.

JOHN BRENNAN, of West Roxbury, Mass., is under arrest for beating his wife to death.

Work in the Portsmouth Navy-yard is temporarily suspended for want of funds.

Mayor ADAMS, of Portsmouth, N. H., was yesterday taken to the State Insane Asylum.

The Omaha *Republican* and Omaha *Tribune* have been consolidated.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of Printing the Population Volume of the Census.

The Arctic Meteorological Observations—New-Mexico—The Narraganset at Rio—The Times Office in Washington—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Government Printing Office has begun work upon the population volume of the census. The Census Office has placed a large amount of manuscript in the hands of the printer, and will be able to supply the remainder as fast as it can be set. An invoice of the last returns from Texas was received today, and there now remain only some divisions of small account from Mississippi to complete the entire work of the enumeration. Ninety-nine per cent. of the entire returns were in the Census Office the 1st of last December. Had the law made the enumerators responsible to the Census Office, instead of responsible, practically, to nobody, the other one per cent. would have been in, and the population volume printed months ago. The volume now printing will contain about five hundred pages quarto, and will for the most part be printed in double measure—that is, with two columns on a page—and without leads. The printer has placed a force of his best compositors at work on it. It is probable that as soon as the proofs are revised, without waiting for the volumes to be bound, a limited number of the sheets will be sent to the leading newspapers and statisticians, for the earliest possible dissemination and discussion. The other census volumes will follow about as fast as the printing office can do the work. Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent of the census, has gone on a visit to several cities North and East on business connected with his office.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

FRED. MYERS has been detailed from the Signal Service Office to accompany Capt. HALL's exploring expedition, to have charge of the meteorological observations, and the instruments to be used are now testing at the Weather Signal Office here. There is a thermometer that registers to 88° below zero—a temperature more refreshing to think of, with the heat 88° and upward above, than it will be in actual experience. It is doubtful if the *Polaris* gets away to-morrow, though every effort to that end is making.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW-MEXICO.

The papers are making various statements as to the probable decision of Ex-Senator WARNER in accepting the Governorship of New-Mexico, to which he was nominated by the President. The fact is that Senator WARNER telegraphed the President, from Alabama, promptly, after receiving the information of his nomination, that he could not accept, and he has never changed that determination, nor does he intend to. He will remain here a few days longer and then return to Alabama.

THE STEAMER NARRAGANSET AT RIO.

The *Narraganset*, which is on her way to San Francisco, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of April, with all on board well. No further news will probably be heard of her till she reaches her destination, which will not be for some months.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE.

Chief-Justice CHASE leaves here to-morrow for New-York, stopping for a time, he has partially decided, at Philadelphia.

THE TIMES OFFICE IN WASHINGTON.

The TIMES' Washington office has been temporarily removed from its location, for many years past at No. 527 Fourteenth-street, to Rooms Nos. 101 and 102 Ebbitt House, first floor, entrance through the main corridor of the hotel. This is to give way to the Fourteenth-street extension of the Ebbitt House, to be erected this Summer, and the office will resume its old location when the new building is completed.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL CASE.

The New-York Central tax case appeal question, now before the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, will probably await the return of Solicitor BANFIELD, who is expected back from California on Monday next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN IMPORTANT REGULATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular on the subject of the tax on tonnage, addresse to Collectors of Customs and others, from which it appears the term "license" in the first proviso of the act of July 14, 1862, shall be held to extend to all vessels authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers or enrollment and licenses. The tonnage duty now imposed on all ships, vessels or steamers engaged in foreign and domestic commerce is to be levied but once within one year, and when paid by such ship, vessel or steamer, no further tonnage tax shall be collected within one year from date of such payment, and hereafter, in cases of vessels making regular daily trips between any port of the United States and any port in the Dominion of Canada, wholly upon interior waters, not navigable to the ocean, no tonnage or clearance fees shall be charged against such vessels by the officers of the United States, except upon the first clearing of said vessel in each year enrolled or licensed. Vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district, to or from a port in another collection district, and also touching at intermediate foreign ports, shall not thereby become liable to the payment of entry and clearance fees or tonnage tax, as if from or to foreign ports, but such vessels shall, notwithstanding, be required to enter and clear.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURE.

The following are the productions of agriculture in the State of Florida, as shown by the census of 1870:

Improved land, acres	736,172
Wood land, acres	1,425,786
Other unimproved, acres	211,583
Present cash value of farms	$9,947,920
Value of farming implements and machinery	$505,074
Amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board	$1,537,060
Horses, number	11,902
Mules and asses, number	8,835
Milch cows, number	61,922
Working oxen, number	6,292
Other cattle, number	322,701
Sheep, number	26,599
Swine, number	158,908
Value of all live stock	$5,212,157
Rye, bushels	545
Indian corn, bushels	2,225,056
Oats, bushels	114,204
Barley, bushels	12
Rice, pounds	401,687
Tobacco, pounds	157,405
Cotton, bales	35,366
Peas and beans, bushels	64,846
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	10,218
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	789,456
Orchard products	$53,639
Wine, gallons	681
Produce of market gardens	$31,983
Butter, pounds	100,989
Cheese, pounds	25
Milk sold, gallons	3,002
Hay, tons	17
Sugar-cane, hhds	952
Molasses, cane, gallons	344,339
Wax, pounds	6,052
Honey, pounds	50,884
Forest products	$7,965
Value of home manufactures	$131,693
Value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter	$520,966
Estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments, and additions to stock	$8,909,796

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commissioners held a public session today, and had under examination the claims of MOSES WINSTOCK, of Columbia, S. C.; VIRGIL P. CORBETT, JOEL E. PARR and RANDOLPH BIRCH, all of Virginia. Among the witnesses was Ex-Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, who stated that he had always thought that the Hebrew residents of the South were loyal to the United States, and that they were generally averse to rendering military service to the Confederacy or upholding the rebel cause with other material support. He also mentioned, in speaking of the conscription laws, that he himself had always sought to release from service and the burdens of the war those who were opposed to secession of the States.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS.

The United States and Spanish Commission met today. Present, Judge OTTO, Commissioner for the United States; Señor POTESTAD, Commissioner for Spain, and Gen. CUSHING, counsel for the United States. Absent, Baron LEDERER, the umpire, and J. M. CARLISLE, counsel for Spain. They considered the rules and regulations to be agreed upon for the government of the Commission, but did not take final action upon the subject. An adjournment of several months may be taken to allow the preparation and presentation of claims. She Secretary of State will give notice of the time for the presentation of claims.

REVENUE STAMPS TO BE CHANGED.

The Internal Revenue Bureau will change all the stamps on or about the 1st of August, substituting two kinds—one called the sensitive stamp, so that the use of acids to remove canceling marks will destroy them beyond reuse; the other to be printed in such colors as to prevent imitation by means of photography.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, June 6, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind.....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.86	79	S.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.94	73	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.92	60	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.59	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Charleston, S. C.	29.87	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.49	54	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	29.74	68	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.81	74	W.	Light.	Threat'g
Cleveland	29.70	71	S.	Light.	H. Rain.
Corinne	29.77	63	W.	Calm.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	29.62	69	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.64	59	....	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.75	71	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.87	72	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.87	72	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.72	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	29.91	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	29.89	75	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London	29.95	59	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.91	79	S.	....	
New-York	29.91	64	E.	Fresh.	Fog.
Norfolk	29.92	70	E.	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.84	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.61	77	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.93	73	....	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.84	80	E.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Portland, Me.	29.84	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.60	78	S.	Fresh.	Threat'g
San Francisco	30.02	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	29.88	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	79	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.78	64	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.68	69	W.	Gentle.	Clear'g.
Washington	29.88	71	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Wilmington	29.90	75	E.	Light.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.89	72	....	....	Clear.
Cape May	29.93	66	E.	Gentle.	Fog.
Grand Haven	29.64	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Davenport	29.88	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Leavenworth	....	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	74	S.	Calm.	Fair.
Burlington	29.73	71	S.	Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has remained stationary at the Pacific and the Rocky Mountain and the Gulf Stations. A well-defined area of low pressure exists over the lower lakes and thence to Maine. Easterly winds have prevailed on the mid-Atlantic coast. South and southerly winds from the Eastern States to Ohio. Rain is reported from Ohio to Lake Ontario, and clear or clearing weather to the westward and in the Southern States. This is the close of the storm experienced in Texas on the 4th and at Key West on the 1st of June.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially clear weather are probable for the country south and west of Pennsylvania on Wednesday. The threatening and rainy weather will probaly clear away from the Middle and Eastern States without high winds.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	64	69	74	76	71
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.90	..	29.98	..	29.90

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Farenheit. 65.

Pensions for Rebels—Letter from Mr Greeley.

The Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* of Friday morning last publishes a correspondence which, it says, passed between Mr. W. W. DILLARD of that town and Mr. HORACE GREELEY in August, 1869, and has never before been made public. It opens with a long letter from Mr. DILLARD, in which he praises Mr. GREELEY for becoming voluntary surety on the release bond of JEFF. DAVIS, and then makes the following extraordinary suggestion:

"Let Congress pass an act providing for the widows, orphans and disabled soldiers of the late Southern army upon the same footing with those of the Northern army. It is true that the conquered must submit to the terms of the conqueror, but if the desire be generous to restore peace and harmony by a humane régime, why here is presented a weapon that will disarm all the discordant elements of intestine strife."

The writer says that he was raised in Eastern Virginia, and served in the Southern army, but is in favor of paying the national debt; and he calls upon Mr. GREELEY to become the leading advocate of his plan to pension the widows, orphans and disabled soldiers of the Confederacy. In reply, he received the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I concede that your suggestion merits consideration. I tried in 1864 to effect a peace through a proffer to the slave States of $400,000,000 as compensation to the loyal citizens for the loss of their slaves. I could have had Mr. LINCOLN's assent to that proposition; but the South was not then ready to listen to us. Of course, the $400,000,000 would have been largely devoted by each State to repairing the ravages of war.

I do not consider it now practicable to take any new steps in the direction you propose. The work next in hand is the enfranchisement of all our people—those disfranchised for rebellion and those disfranchised for the color of their skins. It will take two years more to effect it. You in Missouri are wrong on both counts, and your "Conservatives" last year voted down the enfranchisement of the blacks—a foolish, short-sighted error. Be patient, and bear in mind that there are sore hearts in both sections.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The Calamity at Pittston—A Strange Presentiment.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* tells the following sad story of one of the victims of the late Pittston disaster:

"WILLIAM JAMES expired about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Tuesday following the catastrophe, and was the last added to the list of those upon whom the death angel laid his hand in that awful havoc. He was a Welshman, and had been in this country about seven months. On the morning of the dreadful day in question he had taken his breakfast and his wife had made ready his dinner and set the pail beside him. For some time he sat wrapped in thought, his arms folded, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the stove, and a deep melancholy apparently brooding over him. He was aroused from his reverie by his wife telling him that his dinner was ready, and that he would be late, as the bell had rung. He started to his feet, and gazing upon her for a moment with a look full of tenderness and significance, said to her, 'If I should not come back alive would you be in such a hurry getting me out?' The wife answered 'No,' but remarked that 'if he was going at all, it was time he was gone.' He lifted his pail without saying a word, and after kissing his wife, kissed his four little children, who were sitting playing on the door-step. When he had got about fifty yards from his home, he returned again, and kissed his wife and children once more with great fervency. His wife noticed that he was the victim of gloomy forebodings, and as he turned away she was about to entreat him not to go to work if he apprehended any danger. But hope and courage and the pressing necessities of their family overcame her intention, and she let him go. She stood in the door and watched him on his way to the fatal pit. When at a point where he turned out of her sight, he paused and cast a wistful look toward his home and little ones, and seeing his wife, waved with his hand a last adieu. He parted with his loved ones forever."

The Mutiny on the Manitoba.

THOMAS WALSH, ROBERT WALSH, CHARLES CARR and THOMAS SHEA, seamen belonging to the British bark *Manitoba*, who are charged with piracy and the attempted murder of HIRAM MCKENNON, the mate, were yesterday committed to await an order of extradition by United States Commissioner WHITE. JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, JOHN MCDONALD and JAMES WOOD, who were conjointly indicted with the above named, were recommitted to custody, no disposition of their cases having yet been made.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Shadow of the Orleans Princes in the French Assembly.

M. Thiers Attempts to Restrain the Tendency to Monarchy.

Guizot Advocates the Princes' Claims to Seats as Deputies.

Latest Aspect of Affairs in the City of Paris.

The Canadian Territorial Bill in the House of Lords.

Mr. Ashbury's New Yacht Wins the Harwich Regatta.

FRANCE.

The Orleans Question—The Vendome Column Bill—Imperialist Officials Aspiring to the Assembly—Affairs in Paris—Relations With Germany.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—President THIERS, in his conferences with the Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the ORLEANS Princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France if they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now stated that M. THIERS has ceased to insist on these conditions. The bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in the Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

PARIS, June 6.—Several of the officials under the Empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections for the Assembly. The *Vérité* thinks all the Ministers who belonged to the Government of the 4th of September should leave the present Cabinet. The same journal expresses its opposition to a *plebiscite*. The *Journal des Debats* praises the course pursued by the English Government and people during the war. The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris have been located at Montmartre and Chaumont, and engineers have already commenced work upon them. The postal service is completely restored. It is announced that 20,000 Communist prisoners will be transported to New-Caledonia. The discovery of important documents, rendering new indictments necessary, has delayed the trials by court-martial at Versailles.

M. Guizot in Favor of the Orleans Princes—Ministerial Appointments—The Murderer of Gens. Lecomte and Clement-Thomas.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter from M. GUIZOT published today, advocates the validation of the elections to the Assembly of the Duke D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE, and the settlement of the form of government for France by a vote of the nation.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The *Official Journal* announces the following appointments: M. LAMBRECHT, Minister of the Interior; M. LEFRANC, Minister of Agriculture; Gen. CISSEY, Minister of War; LEON SAY, Prefect of the Seine, and Gen. LEFLO, Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The *Official Journal* also states that the time for holding supplementary elections has not yet been fixed. Tranquillity prevails throughout France. The *Constitutionnel* says the first duty of the Assembly is to fill its own 120 seats; next to assume constituent powers, and finally to order a *plebiscite* for the determination of the question of the future form of government. SCHUMACKER, the murderer of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS, has been arrested. The trial of MM. ROCHEFORT and ASSI has been postponed. Mines have been discovered in the sewers of Paris intended to blow up the city. M. GAMBETTA is still at San Sebastian.

Breech-loaders for the French Army—Favre to Reply to Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Tuesday night, June 6.—The *Patrie* says] France possessed in July last, 800,000 breech-loaders and 420,000 soldiers. It demands the suppression of machinations of a Communist tendency in the Provinces.

The Minister of the Marine has written to the managers of arsenals and navy-yards, directing them to employ French, not foreign, mechanics.

LONDON, June 7—5 A. M.—The *Times* special dispatches from Paris contain the following:

"The postponement of ROCHEFORT's trial is due to apprehensions of disclosures compromising the Government of National Defense. The *Siècle* advocates the extension of M. THIERS' term of office. FELIX PYAT is in Switzerland. A proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is seriously discussed."

LONDON, June 6—Midnight.—There is news that FAVRE is preparing a reply to the manifesto of Prince NAPOLEON. M. THIERS insists on giving the Republic a fair trial.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

British Parliament—Canadian Territorial Governments—The Pope Jubilant—Roumania.

LONDON, June 6.—The House of Lords has passed the bill authorizing Canada to organize Territorial Governments in the country lying between the Dominion and the Pacific coast.

ROME, June 6.—An encyclical letter has been issued, calling on Catholics throughout the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee.

BUCHAREST, June 5.—The sessions of the Roumanian Chambers were opened today by Prince CHARLES, who met an enthusiastic reception.

The Yacht Livonia's First Race—She Wins the Harwich Regatta—Death of a Prominent Yachtsman.

LONDON, June 6.—The yacht *Livonia* won the Harwich regatta, beating *Gwendolin*, *Halcyon*, *Flying Cloud* and *Volante*. ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Squadron, died last night.

MADRID, June 6.—Minister MORET will resign if the disagreement with the Committee of the Cortes on the budget continues.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND JAVA.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on May 25, and Queenstown on May 26, and the Cunard steam-ship *Java*, from the same ports, respectively, on May 27 and 28, reached this City yesterday, with advices fresher by three days than those previously at hand.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Decline of the Derby Day—Honors to the Victor—Progress of the Tichborne Trial—A "Hitch" in the Testimony—Another Mystery—The Morals of Britons—The Lord Chamberlain and the French Drama—Mr. Sothern's New Piece.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

Mr. T. HUGHES made a spirited protest in the House of Commons against an adjournment over Wednesday, in order that members might attend the great rendezvous of blackguardism on Epsom Downs. In Lord PALMERSTON's time Mr. BRIGHT used to deliver himself of similar rebukes; and there can be no doubt that there is something very absurd in the Legislature of a great country deliberately suspending its sittings in order to attend a horse-race. The absurdity, perhaps, is mainly on the surface, but I fancy that the practice will soon be discontinued. Indeed, there are already some signs that the Derby has seen its best days, and is on its decline. It is the habit to speak of it as a great national holiday, but in truth, it was a comparatively select affair before the railways made Epsom a kind of suburb of the metropolis. When one could get there for a few shillings and in less than an hour, everybody went, and for a year or two the attendance kept on increasing enormously. But while the crowd certainly found a great sight in itself, it spoilt the pleasure of the day in other respects. The Derby has now got to be very "common" and people who have seen it half a dozen or a dozen years running, grow tired of it and note the dusty road, the overcrowded trains, the struggling, hustling, stewing mob, and all the rest of it a "horrid bore." I cannot speak from personal observation, but from all I hear there was this year a marked falling off in the numbers present. The Prince of WALES, of course, was there, and dined at night with Baron MEYER ROTHSCHILD, M. P., the owner of the winning horse. The Baron, brother of LIONEL, the head of the English house, has been for some years on the turf, and has a very high character among sporting men for his disinterestedness and integrity, and for this reason and also because he has hitherto not been very fortunate with his horses, his triumph on the present occasion has given very general satisfaction. There is one good feature about the Derby, and it is this, that it is an honest race, one of the few honest races in the country. I attribute this chiefly to the fact that at this race it is very difficult, if not impossible, to cheat. The course is a long one, with an awkward curve down hill toward the winning post, so that a horse must either keep its place in the race or fall back altogether. Moreover the contest is closely watched throughout, and the interests staked on it are of such magnitude that trickery would be severely punished. A year or two since, when there was a suspicion of foul play in regard to the Marquis of HASTINGS' *Lady Elizabeth*, which was backed for enormous sums, but proved a complete failure, the Police had some difficulty in protecting the Marquis's trainer and jockey from personal violence on the course.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Tichborne case has been going on smoothly till Thursday, when one of the witnesses for the claimant broke down under cross-examination. On the previous day he pleaded illness, and was released from the witness-box. When he afterward returned there he was at first very cool and collected. He had been a trooper in the Carabineers, and ROGERS' servant when he was an officer in that regiment; and he was positive enough as to the claimant being his old master, notwithstanding his greatly increased bulk and other changes in appearance. The opposing counsel pressed him very hard as to whether he had been getting up the case for the claimant, coaching him in his evidence, and bringing people to swear to his identity; and although he would admit nothing, he was equally resolute in denying nothing. He would not say he had not declared that the claimant was an imposter, and took refuge in a monotonous repetition of "I don't remember," "I forget one way or another." Of course the claimant is not responsible for such conduct, and it certainly does not follow that the claim is fraudulent just because this witness is a drunken, disreputable fellow, evidently determined to make a good thing out of his "old master," in one way or another. The claim is, therefore, baseless. Still as the onus of proof lies on the claimant, all sorts of wild stories are now afloat in regard to this suit. One is that the claimant is really Sir ROGER, but that his narrative of his adventures is, in a large degree, a fabrication, in order to conceal the fact that he committed a murder in South America, for which he might still be called to account. Again it is rumored that the counsel for the actual possessor of the baronetcy and estates is prepared to prove that the claimant is HORTON, a butcher, on the evidence of HORTON's sister herself. If this happens, there will be a strange conflict of testimony, a sister swearing to a brother and an old lady swearing to a son, and one or other being necessarily wrong.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

To the list of murders now undergoing judicial investigation another must be added. Three nights since a young fellow was found stabbed to the heart in a house in Westbourne Grove. He had been dining tête-à-tête with a married lady there, who was found in a state of much excitement, and with her dress soaked with blood. The young man, (who proved to be the son of Sir FRANCIS MOON, a former Lord Mayor,) died a few minutes after a doctor had been called in, and there was no doubt that he had been stabbed with a carving-knife. The question is whether, as the lady asserts, he did it himself by accident when struggling with her, or whether she struck the blow. She was arrested, then released, on her husband finding bail, and has been again apprehended.

ENGLISH MORALITY.

No foreigner can ever hope to understand English notions of decency and morality; and the bewilderment of our numerous guests from across the Channel has just been much increased by an edict issued by the Lord Chamberlain, who acts as censor of the stage, prohibiting the representation of certain French plays. The offense for which these pieces are condemned is that they deal too freely with breaches of the seventh commandment. The oddest circumstance is, that English folk, who are horrified at any reference to adultery on the stage, are quite ready to study it in its minutest details in the reports of the Divorce Court, while, on the other hand, foreigners are altogether scandalized by our public inquiries into such cases. For my own part, I think there can be little doubt that the morbid anatomy of the passions had better be kept away from the stage, but at the same time the Lord Chamberlain might as well have spared his interdict. One of the pieces which he prohibited, "Nos Intimes," was played night after night in the preceding year, and several nights this year, without any notice being taken of it. The chief incident in it is a married lady being chased by a too-ardent lover round the room, and it must be confessed that the situation is, to say the least, hazardous. After the Lord Chamberlain's interference, the performers agreed to modify this part of the play, and the prohibition was then withdrawn. Since his Lordship is so particular about French plays, it is odd he should never have found anything the matter with Italian operas. If "Nos Intimes" and "La Supplice d'iun Femme" are so bad, what is to be said of "Traviata," "Lucrezia Borgia," and such like? "Traviata" is one of the stock pieces of the opera, and is given a dozen times every season, but when, a few years ago, it was proposed to bring out an English play founded on the same story, the Lord Chamberlain was down on it directly and it was never allowed to be produced. The performances of the company of the Comedie Francaise have been somewhat disarranged, partly by the intervention of the Lord Chamberlain, and partly by the detention of M. GOT, the manager and leading actor, in Paris, whether he had gone off a day or two to see after his private affairs. His house is said to have been destroyed by a shell.

MR. SOTHERN'S NEW PIECE.

Mr. SOTHERN, who is now quite recovered, is playing his "English Gentleman" at the Haymarket, but it does not promise to be so popular as his "Lord Dundreary." In one respect he is placed at a disadvantage in regard to the new piece, for having refused the first version of it which Mr. BYRON wrote for it, the author brought it out on his own account, playing the hero, or SOTHERN's part, himself. The present play differs considerably from the rejected one, but the leading idea is the same—that of a dull-witted young fellow, whose good qualities and latent intelligence are developed under a series of vicissitudes. A new comedy, by Mr. ALBERY, author of the "Two Roses," and apparently the successor of TOM ROBERTSON, is announced for to-night at the Vaudeville.

F. J. H.

SCENES IN PARIS.

How the French Re-Entered their Capital—The Fighting in the Streets—Barricades and Batteries in the Rues and Boulevards.

Paris (May 22) Correspondence London Daily News.

I can hardly tell how or why I found myself on the Place du Roi de Rome, as nearly as possible as I could guess, at 5½ in the morning—my watch had run down. The battery was silent and deserted; the guns had been carried off. Looking down the Boulevard de l'Empereur I saw a battery of horse artillery coming up it at a walk, with detachments of sailors on the sidewalks. A few Communist corpses were lying about the battery. What were these troops, advancing with a deliberation so equable? Not, surely, the beaten and panic-stricken men of the Commune. No, that could not be; they were MCMAHON's men, coming on to the Trocadero. I did not wait for them, but made for a side street toward the Champs Elysées, came out on the beautiful avenue, about midway between the Arch of Triumph and the Rond Point; and, lo! round the noble pile which commemorates French valor stood several battalions of men in red breeches. They were packed there seemingly as densely as had been the Bavarians on the 1st of March, but they were not so pacific. There was no fire being delivered from the big barricade at the Place de la Concorde end of the Tuileries gardens, but National Guards were showing about it, and now and then making a pot at the dense masses of the Versaillists. They, for their part, seemed to take things very deliberately, and to make quite sure of their ground before advancing. They had a field battery in action just below the Arch, which swept the Champs Elysées very neatly. I saw several shells explode about the Place de la Concorde, and was very glad when I had run the gauntlet, and was on the further side of the avenue of the Elysian Fields. Penetrating casually in a north-westerly direction, I found danger again in the Rue Billault—a side street, nearly parallel to the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, which extends away from the Arch of Triumph, nearly at right angles to the Champs Elysées. In this avenue a person I spoke with told me the Versaillists had come upon the Communists throwing up a barricade, and had saved them the trouble of completing it by taking it from them at the point of the bayonet. There I got very nearly shut in, for as I talked there was a shout, and here were the Versaillists, even with artillery at their head, coming marching down the Avenue Friedland toward the Boulevard Haussmann. I was just in time to dodge across their front, and then, tracking them by side streets, I found they pressed steadily on, firing not much, but still somewhat, till they reached the open space near the top of the Boulevard Haussmann, in front of the Caserne de la Pepinière. Here was a noble position and no mistake. From it they could sweep the Boulevard Malesherbes straight down to the Madeleine, and so open up their way into the Rue Royale, and down it into the back of the barricade at its end facing the Place de la Concorde. There, too, they could sweep the Boulevard Haussmann along its whole length, and by a steady fire along these thoroughfares so far prevent concentration and cut that part of Paris practically into three slices. Recrossing the Boulevard Haussmann, I made my way by devious paths toward the Palais Royal. Shells seemed to be bursting all over the city. They were time-fuse shells, and I could see many of them burst in a white puff of smoke high in air. Several fell on and about the Bourse as I was passing, and the neighborhood was silent and deserted, save for National Guards in small parties, or singly, hurrying backward and forward. I could not tell whether they were advancing or retreating. Everywhere barricades were being hastily thrown up, but I dodged them all till I got to the Place du Palais Royal. Here two barricades were being constructed, one across the neck of the Rue St. Honoré, another across the neck of the Rue de Rivoli. For the latter the material was chiefly furnished by a great number of articles not unknown in England under the name of "Sommier Tucker," which were hurriedly pitched out of the windows of the establishment, and of mattresses from the Guards' barracks at the Tuileries. The Rue St. Honoré barricade was formed of paving-stones, cabs, and carriages, and I was compelled, *nolens volens*, to assist in the construction of it. It is pleasant, even if you are forced to do a thing, to attempt doing it in a satisfactory manner; and, observing that an embrasure had been neglected in the construction of the barricade, I devoted my energies to remedying this defect. I was not sorry, however, to be released from my task after a quarter of an hour's work, the more so as the shell-fire was increasing in warmth and proximity. I noticed that from the great barricade at the top of St. Honoré the Communists had got one gun at least into action, and were using it to fire somewhere in the direction of the Arch of Triumph. It was impossible to fulfill my original intention, which was to cross to the Ministry of War, which I judged would form an interesting, if not an edifying spectacle; therefore I returned in the direction of the New Opera-house. Crossing the Boulevard, I noticed that the Versaillists must have gained the Madeleine, between which and their position at the Pepinière Barracks no obstacles in the shape of a barricade intervened, for they had thrown up across the end of the Boulevard de la Madeleine a barricade of trees and casks. It was, as it turned out, not a barricade, but an emplacement for artillery. The Communists, on their side, had a temporary barricade, chiefly of provision wrgons, across the Boulevard at the head of the Rue de la Paix. By 9½ o'clock the Versaillists had advanced which they swept with a heavy musketry fire. Two lads were shot down close to me at the end of the Rue de Lafayette. There was no return fire of any account. Many Communists passed, falling back, declaring as usual that they had been betrayed. As I stood, there was a scrimmage at a rough, hastily thrown-up barricade in the Boulevard Haussmann, about 500 yards nearer Pepinière than the Rue de Lafayette. It was carried by the Versaillist marines. I could see them jumping up on the barricade. Everywhere, as I learn, the Versaillists were led by *gendarmes* and sailors or marines. The National Guards fell back, dodging behind lamp-posts and in doorways, and firing wildly as they retreated. This drew a still heavier fire from the Versailles barricade. A bullet struck the front of a lamp-post, behind which I stood, and fell flattened in the road. Would you belive it, that a woman stepped out from the gable of the Rue de Lafayette, picked up the bullet, and walked coolly back, clapping her hands with glee?

COMMUNISTS VANISHING.

What curious fetisch ceremony is this going on at the corner of the Rues Lafayette and Lafitte? There is a wagon, a mounted Spahi, nearly as black as night, and an officer. A crowd is all round, and in the centre is a blazing fire of papers. Are they burning the ledgers of the Bank, or the title-deeds of the surrounding property? No. It is the papers of the battalion which are being thus formally burnt, that they might not bear witness against its members, I suppose. A sign, surely, of the beginning of the end. Other signs were not wanting. English passports were affectionately inquired after. When men talked of getting out, it was found that in the morning the Prussians had let out train after train, shunted each at St. Denis, and allowed nobody to go on. Now the trains were stopped, the gates were closed. A woman is said to have been fired upon this morning on making an attempt to get out. The Prussian game is to back the ringleaders of the Commune for the Versaillists. But to return to the fighting. The Communists retreated ever, throwing up barricades everywhere, so that circulation became almost impossible. They seemed to be heading toward Montmartre, which had opened fire on the Trocadero, from which the chief share of the Versaillist artillery fire appeared to come. The Versaillists seemed to understand this policy, and made some haste to obviate it. By 12 they had gained the Place de l'Europe, near the Western Terminus, on their way to Montmartre, thus completing a definite and well marked line from the western terminus riverward by the Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. Of the other side of the river I can say nothing. Some of the Versaillists are as far as a line from the Pont de la Concorde backward to the Ecole Militaire, but there is no certainty. It is now 4 o'clock P. M., for I have had to write by short spells at a time. At about 2 o'clock the Versaillists had fairly established themselves in the line I have described, and were making the Boulevard Haussmann terribly hot quarters down to the very end. At the same hour they began to shell from their battery at the Madeleine the Communist barricade on the Boulevard des Capucines, at the top of the Rue de la Paix. This was a crushing fire, and the barricade was soon shattered. As I conclude the Communists seem demoralized, yet are working hard everywhere at barricades, and the *générale* is sounding. No Generals are to be found.

The Work of Destruction—The Tuileries Aflame—Additional Incendiarism—A Burning Metropolis Become a Spectacle.

May 24 Correspondence of Daily Telegraph.

It was about 11 last night when I saw from a distance the first glare of light in the direction of the Tuileries. At first, scarcely daring to believe that the danger of fire threatened the palaces in which Paris and all France take pride, I imagined that the glare came from the Hotel de Ville; but soon the broadening glow was pierced with tongues of flame which fixed but too surely the proximity of the conflagration. Ascending to an upper story in the Rue Chaillot, I had a full view of the burning palace. The fire commenced in the wing of the palace called that of the Prince Imperial, which lies to the south-west; gradually the flames made their way northward with a rapidity and a completeness of execution that scarcely needed the heavy vapors of petroleum floating on the atmosphere to corroborate the suspicion that the conflagration had been the result of preparation and design. It was painful to reflect, as one by one the tall rows of windows burst from darkness first into a deep red glow and then into a crater vomiting forth upward streams of yellowish white flame—it was painful exceedingly to think on the havoc that was being wrought within the splendid pile, but a few months ago the haunt of all that was luxurious and brilliant, refined and distinguished, gay and bright, in the higher social life of France. The flames raged unchecked—indeed uncheckable—along the corridors, through the spacious salles and saloons, roaring up the grand staircases, sweeping with irresistible might along the splendid façade. At 2 o'clock the clock tower, with its conspicuous cupola, had crashed into the ruin below, and the whole front, from the corner on the quay right up to the Rue de Rivoli, was one mass of solid flame, rolling and roaring as roof and wall crumbled and cracked at its fierce assault. Gradually I saw the fire burning itself lower on the southern wing, while the flames in the northern, which had not yet exhausted their rich material, shot high into the heavens. Within the long range of the building a strong body of fire, as the firemen would say, still remained, promising to last far into the morning; and circulation in the small hours, in a quarter where either the Communists had been so lately, or the Versaillists had not yet come, did not present such assurance of safety as to tempt me on a voyage of exploration. Bidding adieu, therefore, to a spectacle of which it is as difficult to convey the grandeur as it is to estimate the huge crime of those who have brought it about, I retired for the night—or rather the morning—with heavy forebodings as to what the day might bring forth. The insurgents were evidently driven to bay; they had threatened, we all knew, to surrender Paris to the Versaillists only as a heap of ruins; and the destruction of the Tuileries seemed a grim earnest of their intention to keep their word.

ADDITIONAL HORRORS.

The morrow brought new horrors. At daybreak I had left the Tuileries still burning, as if the flames were loth to leave their rich feast; and as the morning advanced they gradually dwindled away, although ever and again a dull boom from within, and a new flight of flame and sparks, seemed to show that the infernal ingenuity of the Communists had stored the lower parts of the palace with an almost superfluous abundance of combustibles. But I was scarcely prepared to find that the destruction of the palace of the French Kings was only part of a hideous scheme to lay in ashes all the great buildings remaining in the hands of the reckless remnant of the revolt. The bright early sun was obscured by clouds and smoke, ascending from many points on both banks of the river. During the night the insurgents had fired the Ministry of the Interior, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré opposite the Palace of the Elysée; the Ministry of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli; the Conseil d'Etat, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and it is said also the Ministry of War. But these were only trifling acts of wanton and useless fury compared with what the day was yet to reveal. Retiring from the Tuileries, the insurgents in the early morning abandoned and fired the Palace and Galleries of the Louvre; and as the forenoon advanced, the flames, stretching back from the old quadrangle, threatened the long-extending wings and courts which inclose the Place Napoleon III. and the Place Carrousal. By this time the magnitude of the misfortune threatened to Paris had impressed the military authorities with the need for instant action. Firemen began to arrive from Versailles and from places within easy reach of Paris, as well as the liberated arrondissements themselves; and the most strenuous efforts were made, by cutting off the communication and breaking down walls to prevent the backward spread of the conflagration. So far as could be seen, down to a pretty late hour in the afternoon, there was prospect of saving at least a portion of the Louvre; but the Palais Royal, which had either taken fire from the sparks and burning splinters sent forth by the conflagration at the Louvre, or had been fired independently by the insurgents, was involved in the calamity at an early hour in the forenoon, and is now only a skeleton of bare blackened walls.

A SIGHT-SEEING POPULATION.

As the day went on the Place de la Concorde appeared to be in the centre of a vast semi-circle of smoke and flame. In the Rue Royale houses were burnt out or still burning. Further to the east the Ministry of Finance; beyond that the Palais Royal and the Louvre; still further, the Archives and the Hotel de Ville; on the Ile de la Cité, some great building, either the Palais de Justice or the huge barrack near the Pont St. Michel—let us hope neither the Hotel Dieu nor Notre Dame! then round on the south bank, the Panthéon, the Luxembourg, the St. Géneviève Library, and the Hotels of the Legion of Honor and the Council of State—these great edifices, along with many others—embassies, churches, or State edifices—were all burning at once. Besides, private houses by hundreds had been set on fire by shells, or had been ignited by the more deliberately-planned conflagrations. It is simply impossible, in the frightful confusion and uncertainty which everywhere prevail in this demented and distracted city, to ascertain with anything like exactitude either the precise seats of the fires, the chance of their spreading, or the amount of the damage already effected. As for the latter, it is almost sure to be found something beyond all computation. I must say that I should have somewhat mended my opinion of the Parisians, if I had perceived that the fearful scenes of last night and today had had the effect of raising them, to any appreciable extent, above their ordinary level of frivolity. To them, for the most part, their burning capital seems to be little more than a spectacle; and the *nonchalance*, and what I might call shallow-heartedness of the citizens, whether as regards the horrible scenes of carnage in their streets or the destruction of their splendid historic monuments, is something that to be believed must be seen. The prevailing expression is one of vague, stupid, wondering incredulity; to be succeeded, I have no doubt, to-morrow, or the day after—when the Versaillists shall have made it quite safe to go near the ruins—by especial activity in organizing sight-seeing parties to visit the blackened remnants of their city's great ornaments.

Communist-Hunting and its Terrors—Slaughter in the Streets—Corpses in the Gutters—Regulars as Jailers.

May 26 Correspondence of the Daily News.

The Versaillist troops collected about the foot of the Rue St. Honoré were enjoying the fine game of Communist-hunting. The Parisians of civil life are caitiffs to the last drop of their thin, sour, white blood. But yesterday they had cried "Vive la Commune!" and submitted to be governed by this said Commune. Today they rubbed their hands with livid currish joy to have it in their power to denounce a Communist and reveal his hiding-place. Very eager at this work are the dear creatures of women. They know the rat-holes into which the poor devils have got, and they guide to them with a fiendish glee which is a phase of the many-sided sex. *Voilà!* the braves of France returned to a triumph, after a shameful captivity! They have found him, the miserable! Yes; they drag him out from one of the purlieus which HAUSSMANN had not time to sweep away, and a guard of six of them hem him round as they march him into the Rue St. Honoré. A tall, pale, hatless man, with something not ignoble in his carriage. His lower lip is trembling, but his brow is firm, and the eye of him has some pride and defiance in it. They yell—the crowd—"Shoot him; shoot him!"—the demon women most clamorous, of course. An arm goes into the air; there are on it the stripes of a non-commissioned officer, and there is a stick in the fist. The stick falls on the head of the pale man in black. Ha! the infection has caught; men club their rifles, and bring them down on that head, or clash them into splinters in their lust for murder. He is down; he is up again; he is down again; the thuds of the gun-stocks on him sounding just as the sound when a man beats a cushion with a stick. A certain British impulse, stronger than consideration for self, prompts me to run forward. But it is useless. They are firing into the flaccid carcass now; thronging about it like blowflies on a piece of meat. His brains spurt on my boot and plash into the gutter, whither the carrion is bodily chucked, presently to be trodden on and rolled on by the feet of multitudes and wheels of gun carriages. Womanhood, then, is not quite dead in that band of Bedlamites who had clamored "Shoot him." Here is one in hysterics; another, with wan, scared face, draws out of the press an embryo Bedlamite, her offspring, and, let us hope, goes home. But surely all manhood is dead in the soldiery of France to do a deed like this. An officer—one with a bull throat and the eyes of Algiers—stood by and looked on at the sport, sucking a cigar meanwhile. *Particeps criminis* surely was he if there is such a word as discipline in the French ranks; if there is not, and I question whether there be, he might have been pitied if he had not smiled his smug-faced approval.

UNHONORED DEAD.

The merry game goes on. Denouncing becomes fashionable, and denouncing is followed in the French natural sequence by braining. Faugh! let us get away from the truculent cowards and the bloody gutters, and the yelling women, and the Algerian-eyed officers. Here is the Place Vendome, held, as I learn on credible authority, by twenty-five Communists and a woman against all that Versailles found it in its heart to do, for hours. In the shattered Central Place, Versaillist sentries are stalking about the ruins of the column. They have accumulated, too, some forces in the rat-trap. There is one corpse in the gutter buffeted and besmirched—the corpse, as I learn, of the Communist Captain of a barricade, who held it for half an hour, single-handed, against the braves of France, and then shot himself. The braves have, seemingly, made sure of him by shooting him and the clay, which was once a man, over and over again. And in the place is another corpse, that of the Hecate who fought on the Rue de la Paix barricade with such persistence and fury. They might have shot her; yes, when a woman takes to war, she forgets her immunities; but they might at least have pulled her scanty rags over the bare limbs that outrage decency, if the word be not an exotic in Paris.

SOLDIERS AS JAILERS.

As I ride up the broad slope of the avenue between Viroflay and Versailles, I pass a very sorrowful and dejected company. In file after file of six each, march the prisoners of the Commune—there are over 2,000 of them together—patiently, and it seems to me with some consciousness of pride they march, linked closely arm in arm. Among them are many women, some of them the fierce barricade Hecates, others mere girls, soft and timid, who are here seemingly because a parent is here too. All are bareheaded and foul with dust, many powder-stained, too, and the burning sun beats down on bald foreheads. Not the sun alone beats down, but the flats of sabres wielded by the dashing Chasseurs d'Afrique, who are the escort of these unfortunates. Their experiences might have taught them decency to the captives. No sabre-blades had descended on their pates in that long, dreary march from Sedan to their German captivity; they were the prisoners of soldiers. But they are prisoners now no longer, as they caper on their wiry Arab stallions, and in their pride of cheap victory, they belabor unmercifully the miserables of the Commune. In front are 300 or 400 prisoners, lashed together with ropes, and among these are not a few men in red breeches, deserters taken red-handed. I marvel that they are here at all, and not dead in the streets of Paris.

POLAND.

Russian Tyranny and Jewish Resistance.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 23.

According to the *Breslauer Zeitung*—whose authority on such matters we cannot doubt—the Imperial ukase prescribing a change of costume to the Jews of Poland has not met with a ready obedience as was expected. The long coats have, indeed, been easily disposed of; whenever the owners refused to shorten them the Police obligingly took the task off their hands. The curls have undergone similar treatment. But as the myrmidons of the law are not as skillful in handling the needle as the shears, the trousers have for the most part remained as short as before. The provision exciting most resistance is that ordering the chin to be shaved; barber's work seems a ticklish matter for policemen to undertake; the Jews, on the other hand, venerate their beards almost as a sacred thing; they would as soon think of cutting their throats as their beards. The Warsaw Police still allows the latter, shunning an application of force as apt to produce disturbances; but in provincial towns a crusade has been opened against them. At Coica the Police began the campaign by an experiment of an old man about eighty, who was perforce spoiled of his beard in the public market-place. The old man's cries speedily attracted numbers of fellow-creedsmen, anxious to rescue their Nestor. No better opportunity could have been desired. As fast as the men arrived they were seized, forced into chairs, and shaved in rather too hurried and rough a manner to be pleasant. The lamentations of the helpless victims are described as touching. The authorities are, however, mightily pleased with their success, and are said to intend adopting the same method in other towns, until the law imposed by the paternal Government shall have been everywhere complied with.

FIGHTING AT LONG RANGE.

How Coburn, Being in New-York, Failed to Come to Time in Kansas City, and How Mace Was Awarded the Stakes.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin, June 3.

JEM MACE, the long-expected pugilist, arrived in this city on Thursday night, on the 10 o'clock train from St. Louis. He was accompanied by TOM ALLEN, his trainer; DICK HOLLYWOOD, the referee, and JIM CUSICK. The party got off at the depot, and made their first appearance at the Walnut-street Theatre, creating quite a sensation, when it became known that MACE and his party had arrived. The excitement increased as the news spread, until it was thought advisable for the party to cross the State line into Kansas, and thereby avoid any interference on the part of the Kansas City authorities. Carriages were procured, and the party, accompanied by some of their friends, proceeded to Wyandotte, where rooms were engaged at a hotel.

The Sheriff of Wyandotte County was one of the first persons to make the acquaintance of the noted pugilist, and enjoyed several "smiles" at the bar and appeared to be upon the best of terms with the party. Now whether frequent "smiling" and mature thought had elevated the Sheriff's courage, or whether his sense of duty rose higher as the "ardent" went down lower, we are unable to say, but this is what he did: Turning to one of the party he asked the honor of an introduction to MACE. The formalities having passed between them, MACE grasped the "puny paw" of the Sheriff in his herculean grasp, and said: "I am glad to know you, Sheriff." "You are my prisoner, Sir." These words were rather a surprise to MACE and his party, but all kept cool. CHARLEY BROWNFIELD demanded the production of the warrant of arrest, to which the Sheriff replied: "I have no warrant."

This was sufficient for the party. They paid no further attention to the arrest, but made no delay in getting into their carriages and driving across the line into Missouri. Soon afterward the Sheriff sent over a request to Marshal SPEERS to return the party to him, but having no jurisdiction in the matter without a requisition from the Governor, the Marshal very properly disregarded the request.

Before 10 o'clock yesterday morning the city was alive with rumors. One story was that COBURN was at Westport, having arrived via Fort Scott and Sedalia; others located him at Shawnee, some said one thing, some another, the streets were buzzing with excitement. At 11 o'clock two carriages drove up to the St. Nicholas Hotel, when MACE and his party, including Tom Allen, Dick Hollywood, Jack Goulding, Jim Cusick, Billy Carroll, Bill Lonergan and others started out of the city toward Shawnee. A piece of ground was selected about three miles from the city between the Gilliss farm and the Westport road; here the ring was made and the fight declared. MACE stepped into the ring and waited the appearance of COBURN, who failing to make his appearance, the matter was referred to DICK HOLLYWOOD, the referee, who declared MACE entitled to the stakes.

The party then returned to the city, and thus terminated the long-expected, much-talked-about prize-fight, without a drop of blood being spilled or a disturbance of any kind.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Discouraging Report from Northern Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, June 3.

Never before in the history of Alabama have we had such discouraging accounts of the crop prospects as now flow in upon us from every side. During a late trip through Cherokee, Autauga, Elmore, Baker, Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun, De Kalb, Etowah, St. Clair and Jefferson Counties we had an opportunity to see for ourselves the condition of the crops, and to learn from a personal inspection the slenderness of the thread on which hang the hopes of the farming interests of Alabama for the present year. The wheat crop—always light in this State—is the best of the lot. Corn comes next in order; but even that crop is very unpromising. The most that we saw was less than six inches high, and but few fields could boast even exceptional spots in which the plant measured more that eighteen inches in height.

Cotton is almost a total failure. In three out of every five fields we passed through, it was hard to say which had been planted, grass or cotton; and fully one-half of the crop in the counties above referred to is yet untouched by the hoe. We saw more cotton in Autauga and Elmore that had been chopped out than in all the other counties put together. As a rule, the plant looks rust-eaten, hard and unpromising. Very little of it has more than two or three leaves to the stalk, and in many fields these are dying off.

And still the rains continue to fall. In the north-eastern portion of Jefferson County the heaviest rain of the season fell last Monday night. The creeks were raised by it to a height greater by four feet than was ever known before. Wednesday night a small flood fell in the centre of the county. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, averaging all the days together, there have not been three successive days of dry weather in Jefferson County during the last two months. The farmers have almost lost both heart and hope; and unless the sun comes out and the rains speedily disappear, one good train could bring to Montgomery at one trip all the cotton that will be made in the County of Jefferson this year. If the seasons change, however, a half crop may be made; but the change must come very soon and the dry season continue some time if it would be effective of good.

How it may be elsewhere we have no means of knowing definitely, but in north Alabama it will be but little less than a miracle if half as much cotton is made this year as was gathered last. If the same rule holds in south Alabama, those who spin cotton next Fall will pay at least twenty-five cents for it.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Middle Georgia promises many peaches this year, but of inferior quality.

A young lady in New-Haven, Conn., boasts of receiving twenty-two letters by one mail, a few days ago. Perhaps she advertised for board.

The Boston *Transcript* notes the coincidence that the Custom-houses in Boston and New-York were both struck by lightning on Sunday.

Connecticut papers complain of the drouth as almost unprecedented at this season of the year.

The Massachusetts State Alliance is arranging for large temperance meetings to be held in different towns on the Fourth of July.

The subscriptions for the further endowment of Hobart College, at Geneva, are nearly made up. Citizens of Geneva have given $10,000.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio belongs to the family of "Fighting McCOOKS," but not since the Mexican war has *he* done any fighting.

A Boston verdant young man has made himself the town talk by calling in an eating-saloon for strawberry sandwich.—It is easy to get talked about in Boston.

The editor of the Morrisburg (Canada) *Courier* must be a very popular man in that burg. His friends have made up a purse and sent him off on a visit to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Gen. J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, has found it necessary to publish a card explaining that he never said he had nothing but "praise and veneration for the brave men who subdued the South."

A Hudson boy who went in swimming near the railroad track, and on coming out found that his clothes had been ruthlessly carried away by a passing locomotive, refused to accept the situation.

The University of Maryland has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, on Saturday, delivered the annual address before the graduating members of the law department of the University.

A Delaware clergyman has advertised for his satchel, which, he says, was taken by some gentleman by mistake from a railroad car, and contained nothing of value except some ten or fifteen of his least bad sermons and a book of "skeletons."

On the eve of the meeting of the Ohio Democratic Convention, the Mobile *Register* expressed itself thus: "We reckon that the timid policy course will prevail, yet it is refreshing and useful to see true men bravely breasting what is improperly called a 'departure.'"

A colored man has brought suit against a New-Orleans dealer because he refused to sell him a glass of soda-water. He claims damages, under the State Constitution, on the ground that the defendant is the proprietor of a place of public resort for which a license is required, and refused him on account of his color.

The rice planters of Lousiana have not attempted to extend the culture as much this year as in previous recent seasons. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says, in fact, that the planting this season was not larger than last year, and that it will be idle to look for a crop of over 80,000 barrels, or 16,000,000 pounds.

The Psi Upsilon fraternity will hold its fifty-eighth annual Convention with the chapter at Brown University, Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD will preside; Rev. CHARLES H. MALCOLM, of Newport, will deliver the oration, and the poem will be read by HENRY ARMITT BROWN, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Yale.

Speaking of the Ohio Democratic candidate's speech accepting the nomination, the Columbus *State Journal* says: "MCCOOK wallowed in beggy, mushy feebleness about the amendments, jumping from one to another in distressed uncertainty, as if they were hummocks and he did not know whether they would bear or not."

California papers say that a strong tide of emigration has set toward Oregon, a great majority of the emigrants being respectable and comfortable farmers from the Western States, who have sold their old homesteads on favorable terms, and are attracted to Oregon by reports of cheap lands, productive soil and abundant crops. From 500 to 700 emigrants leave San Francisco by each steamer for Oregon.

A Cleveland paper contains a pathetic account of the drowning of three young men, a few days ago, in which we read that "it was about noon when they went down, but it was near dark before any of them were found, and then, too, those of WILLIAM and JOHN were brought up on a fish-hook; and, although the lake was dragged all night and next day, and most of the time up to the present, no trace of the body of JAMES has been found, but friends are still at work, and cannot give up till his mortal part is found and affection pays the last tribute of respect."

Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, was arrested in Augusta, on Friday, on a possessory warrant issued by Justice VERDERY, at the instance of a business firm whose books had been seized, as they claim, without legal authority. A motion of defendant's counsel to remove the case to the United States Court at Savannah was overruled by Justice VERDERY, on the ground that it did not come within the jurisdiction of that Court, and the defendant's counsel then gave notice of a *certiorari*, by which the case goes up to the Superior Court. The books of the firm, in the mean time, remain in the custody of the arresting constable.

The card published by SALMON and SARAH BROWN, in San Francisco, says that they have been startled and deeply chagrined by a report, started without their knowledge, that JOHN BROWN's family are in a suffering and destitute condition, and that they think it due to themselves to say that his family, or that portion which is in California, are all well and doing well, and wish to maintain decent self-respect and to merit the reputation of having ordinary sagacity, if possible. They also say that the people of Massachusetts have been misinformed, and raised and sent $150 to their mother; but they took measures, about two weeks ago, to have such an unnecessary collection stopped.

The erection of the monument to Hon. LEWIS CASS, in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., was completed on Saturday. The *Free Press*, of that city, says: "It is a granite column, twelve feet high, nine feet seven inches at the base, and four feet three inches at the apex. It is composed of ten courses, the lower being of Quincy granite, and the remaining nine of Concord granite. On one side is the name, LEWIS CASS, in simple Roman letters, and on the reverse is the Michigan coat-of-arms. On the remaining two sides are an oak and ivy wreath, very elaborate in workmanship, and the names, dates of birth and death of the General and his wife. The top is a granite sarcophagus resting on two piers of the same material, with an intervening space of four inches between it and the course immediately beneath. Its cost was $10,000, and its weight forty-six tons. The foundation is stone-masonry, ten feet deep, in the centre of which are walled the remains of both the General and Mrs. CASS."

More Favorable Accounts from California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 30.

The cool, cloudy weather of the past few days has been favorable to the crops. From the north, especially the Sonoma and Napa Valleys and Russian River Valley, the reports are most encouraging. In some parts of Solano County there will be a fair yield of hay and grain, while in others the prospects are less encouraging. South of the Carquinez Straits the drouth is much more serious. At and about Martinez the grain crop will be of little account, while the grass is light. South-eastward, toward Pacheco, it is still worse; while beyond, in the direction of Antioch, vegetation is nearly destroyed.

A gentleman just returned from the San Joaquin River represents the prospects as most gloomy. The season has been an entire failure, the immense plains having already the appearance of a brown desert. The herds in many places have been driven off to the mountains; many of the smaller farmers have temporarily abandoned their homes, and gone off in search of work. The greater number will return in the Fall, while others—especially squatters and preemptors on railroad lands—for lack of means to complete their titles, have left for good. The drift of emigration is mainly northward, toward Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino Counties, and eastward to the higher Sierra. Our informant says the great hope of the people of the San Joaquin Valley is in a judicious system of irrigation, a system by which the monopoly of the use of the water shall not be in the hands of a few rich speculators.

THE MORSE STATUE.

A Glimpse of the Statue of the Great Electrician—How it Looks Now.

The invitations to the ceremonial of the unvailing of PICKETT's statue of the eminent electrician, Prof. MORSE, next Saturday, in the Central Park, were not dispatched without misgivings. There was a well-grounded fear that the prime feature in the proceedings, the statue itself, might possibly not be on hand. But the master of the National Fine Art Foundry, Mr. POWER, being an enthusiast in his business, promised so positively that it should be ready when the time came, that the invitations were extended and all preparations made for the telegraphic jubilee and the grand Morse reception at the Academy of Music in the evening.

A reporter of the TIMES was sent down to the foundry, which is situated on Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Second avenues. He found the proprietor, Mr. POWER, actively superintending the casting of a new style of door-knob, in aluminium bronze. On learning our errand, he professed himself delighted to show us what he could of the Professor, but unfortunately he was in various parts, and had not yet been united by the skill of his craftsmen. "Here," said he, pointing to a mass of something which a man was scouring with wet rag and fine sand, "here is the Professor's body. John!" he shouted to another man, "what have you got?"

"Right leg, Sir."

"Oh, all right. Where is the other one?"

"My mates got it, Sir; we're just going to screw them together."

"Why," we broke in, "Mr. POWER, the invitations have all been sent out, the music has been engaged, the singers have been hired, the Academy of Music has been retained, and the festival has been organized for Saturday. Can you have the statue ready?"

"Oh, certainly," he replied; "no fear of that. Come and see the head. Now this is a real success in casting, and I expect to get great credit for this. Observe the color of the metal. It has had but one pickle of sulphuric acid, and see how bright it is—genuine gun metal, not a doubt about it; pure tin and copper, nine of the last and one of the first. One more wash with the pickle, and it will be beautiful, be-autiful."

"Mr. POWER," we suggested, "it is somewhat difficult to form an idea of a work of art which has to be viewed in so many pieces, for we have not yet seen the arms and the lower part of the body. Could you not show the clay model?"

"Certainly, Sir; please follow upstairs."

We followed to the fourth story, and saw there not only a smaller model in clay, but some excellent photographs, and realized with pleasure that the artist has executed a work of more than ordinary ability. The figure is rather larger than life, standing in a posture at once easy and graceful, holding in the right hand a slip of telegram paper, while his left rests upon a Morse machine. A cloak is draped upon his right shoulder in graceful folds. The head is excellent. The difficulties of age have been successfully combated, and the sculptor, realizing the scope of his work, has brought out in the Professor's face all the glowing majesty that has decked it in those moments when the situation called up his powers, and flashed his soul through the mask of his features. The resemblance has been carefully preserved, while the beard has been arranged so as to increase the air of majesty so conspicuous on the brows. As to the costume, it has been simplified as much as possible, and the frock coat and pantaloons have been so kept down as to be perfectly unobtrusive. There is no disgusting attempt at cheap realism in buttons or boots or cravat, as happens occasionally in such works, and the sculptor has thrown all his power into the pose of the body, the arrangement of the arms and the expression of the face.

The ceremonial of unvailing the statue will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Central Park, the chosen site being on the eastern drive, near the Casino. The pedestal is plain and solid, of polished gray granite.

The New-York Bay Cemetery Suicide.

The letter left by CHAS. F. GILMOR, who committed suicide at the New-York Bay Cemetery on Sunday, throws some light on the circumstances leading to the act. Mr. GILMOR went to Jersey City on Saturday, and entering a public house on Montgomery-street, and having drank a glass of ale, he requested the bartender to lend him a pencil. He stated his intention of committing suicide, and named the place at which he proposed doing the act—the cemetery. He then wrote a letter on some business cards, directing it to his son. In the letter he spoke of having been divorced from his wife whom he accused of infidelity, the decree having been issued by Judge MCCUNN on the 30th of May. He had become financially involved, and with the loss of his wife and two sons who were buried in the Bay Cemetery all his hopes in life had gone out. Having finished this letter, he took from his pocket two vials which contained the liquids with which he said he should put an end to his life. His appearance was such as to leave no doubt as to his intentions, and a person followed him from the bar-room to Washington-square, where the two men had a long conversation. They then returned to the saloon, and GILMOR said he had given up his intention of committing suicide. He, however, wandered about the streets during the night, and on Sunday morning called on a friend in Grand-street, being, apparently, quite despondent. Nothing was afterward seen of him until his body was found lying upon the graves of his sons at the cemetery. Coroner BURNS gave the remains into the hands of his friends, by whom they will be interred.

The Breaking of the Saucer—Suit for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

A motion was made yesterday, in Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge LARREMORE, by ANDREW BLAKE, counsel for MORRIS BAUMFELD, to vacate an order of arrest issued against the latter, who is a Russian by birth, at the suit of DOROTHA BACH. The suit is brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise to marry. In his affidavit used on the motion, BAUMFELD makes the following statement: Thirty-three years of age, and a Russian by birth; he arrived in this City in the year 1854, resided here until August, 1867, when he went to California, returning again in February, 1871. On his way from San Francisco, he made the acquaintance of MARCUS J. SILVER and his family, whom he visited at their house after their arrival, and there made the acquaintance of plaintiff. Moved by gallantry, he accompanied plaintiff on her way home, but went no further than the entrance to the alley-way leading to the house in the rear, in which she resided. After both had met several times in the same way, a Mrs. ASCHE one evening thought it time to break the saucer, which, among people of the Jewish persuasion, means an engagement, or promise to marry. When MERRIS saw this performance about to commence, he protested with all his might, asserting that there was no marriage engagement between him and plaintiff, but Mrs. ASCHE, seemingly determined that if the promise did not exist, it should, insisted on breaking the saucer, and did. The unusual earnestness and officiousness of Mrs. ASCHE in the affair, defendant swears, was prompted by a fee of $10 from plaintiff. He says that he is poor and unable to respond in damages even if liable, in fact that he is not worth $10 altogether; that he never made any promise, and never intended to; that he could not, as a sane man, make or intend such promise, for "plaintiff is considerably older than defendant, has lost her hair and teeth, and wears a wig and artificial teeth," and with such a woman he could not live happily.

Judge LARREMORE reduced the bail to $250, and gave MORRIS a chance to escape from Ludlow-street Jail, where his persistent admirer has had him caged since the 20th of May last.

The Last Car-Hook Assault—A Case Very Similar to Foster's.

It has already been related in the TIMES that JOHN DILLON was riding in a car belonging to the Belt line, a few days ago, and said he wanted to get off when he arrived at Grand-street. He called on the driver, EDWARD B. SACKETT, to stop, but as the latter was on the switch crossing the road, he was unable to stop at that particular place, and so intimated to DILLON. On hearing this DILLON leaped out on to the platform in front of the car, and began to abuse the driver for not obeying his orders, and finally struck him in the face with his fist. The driver said he would not stand either abuse or blows from the defendant, so he called a policeman and gave him in charge. The policeman, however, persuaded, the driver to let the man go, as he was in a state of intoxication and "pretty far gone," and the driver agreed to this, allowing the man to remain on the car. When they arrived at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue DILLON came out again, in a furious rage, concerning some imaginary insult or wrong which he supposed he had suffered at the hands of the driver, and demanded satisfaction. The latter then advised him to return and take his seat inside the car, or he might possibly fall off and hurt himself; whereupon the defendant caught up the car-hook, and, after flourishing it for a few seconds, declared he would have the satisfaction he had asked. What that satisfaction was no one knew. He then struck the driver with the hook, using frightfully indecent language all the time—heaping up all the curses from the satanic regions on the head of the driver. The conductor, finding that the altercation did not increase the speed of the car by any means, then came forward and requested DILLON to desist from quarreling with the driver, and either take his seat or leave the car. He refused to do either, but struck the conductor in the face with his fist, using abusive language of the vilest description. He was again arrested, and when taken before the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for trial, was unable to make any other defense than that he was drunk. Judge SHANDLEY said that was no palliation for the crime of assaulting a man with a car-hook. Suppose in a desperate moment the man had been killed, what a fine figure he would have cut at the Court of Oyer and Terminer or elsewhere under trial for murder, instead of being arraigned for assault and battery. He should send him to the Penitentiary for two months, and warned him to beware of using iron bars across the heads of his fellows.

Attempted Murder on the High Seas.

On the third of June the North German ship *Europa*, on a voyage to Germany, discovered a brig with a flag of distress in longitude 47° 12', latitude 68° 27'. She immediately proceeded to its assistance, and ascertained that the vessel was the American brig *J. L. Owens* from Gibraltar, four days at sea. She sailed for New-York on the 27th of May for Gibraltar with a cargo of tobacco and staves. She is owned by Capt. J. E. INGRAHAM, of No. 22 South-street, and was manned by six colored seamen who were supposed to be able and trustworthy sailors. She is commanded by Capt. J. O. ORMSBY, and her first mate is JEREMIAH SLEEPER. On inquiring the cause of the distress, it was ascertained that a mutiny had broken out on board and the officers were badly injured. The chief-mate lay on the deck in an insensible condition, with his head badly cut, the second mate had his arm broken, and a Spanish gentleman who was on board and who endeavored to suppress the mutiny, sustained serious injuries. The first mate of the *Europa* was directed to assume command of the brig and take her into New-York. Yesterday, on information of the occurrence being conveyed to the United States authorities, Deputy Marshal CROWLEY and other officers arrested the offenders on board the *J. L. Owens*. They will be brought up for examination today before Commissioner DAVENPORT.

Presentation to Hon. G. Hilton Scribner.

The principal officers of the Insurance Companies of this City met at the room of the Board of Underwriters yesterday afternoon for the purpose of formally presenting to Hon. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, a member of Assembly from Westchester County, and Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the last session, with a service of plate costing $2,800, and an engrossed copy of an address of thanks to him for his services in the insurance interests at the last session of the Legislature. The presentation speech was made by the President of the Board of Underwriters, and was responded to by the recipient in a few well-chosen and modestly-expressed remarks. After which Mr. WILLIAM ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Hon. CHAUNCEY A. DEPEW, late Secretary of State; and Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, late Superintendent of Insurance, made addresses, all commendatory of the honest legislator, and expressing the desire that men of business would devote more of their time to political affairs than they do. The affair wound up with a collation, to which full justice was done by the 250 or more persons present.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE CASE OF CULVER, PENN & CO.—DISCHARGE OF THE BANKRUPTS.

In the matter of the bankruptcy petition of John R. Penn, Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, who failed in 1867 for upward of $2,000,000, involving several banking establishments in the oil region of Pennsylvania in complete ruin, a final decision was rendered yesterday. After having filed their petition the opposing creditors objected to their discharge, basing their application on several specifications, the principal of which are appended. The third specification alleges that Charles V. Culver in his schedules in bankruptcy testified that he owned no property whatever in his own or in the name of any other party; that he had no shares in any company save some shares in the Reno Company, which were only of a nominal value, while the facts were that he had 10,000 shares of the stock of that Company in the name of Robert F. Brooke, who held them in trust for him. In the fourth specification it is charged that while Culver permitted these shares to stand in the books of the Reno Company, with a view to their concealment and with a fraudulent purpose, he omitted them from the schedule of his estate. The sixth provision asserts that being an insolvent he transferred to a certain creditor certain shares of the Reno Company contrary to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, which shares it was ascertained were portion of those registered in the name of Brooke. In rendering his decision in this case in the United States District Court Judge BLATCHFORD says: "The question involved in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth specifications is whether the stock which stood in the name of Brooke was the property of Culver, and was held by him in trust and confidence for the use and benefit of Culver. An examination of the testimony leads me to the conclusion that the opposing creditors have not established that such stock was the property of Culver, or was held by Brooke in trust for him. The only trust shown is a trust created by Brooke for the benefit of such of the creditors of the bankrupts who were such prior to Sept. 27, 1867, as should choose to take for their debts shares of stock in the Reno Company at par, such shares being the absolute property of Brooke, free from any claim or interest of Culver. The title of the bankrupts to all stock in the Reno Oil and Land Company passed away from them to Jordan. Jordan afterward acquired title to the lands of the Company. Such land passed to Brooke. They were made by him the capital of a new company, called the Reno Company, and he created the trust referred to for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupts, with a view to relieve the bankrupts from their debts, and at the same time to secure the coöperation of such creditors as stockholders in the company and avail himself of the energy and skill of Charles A. Culver in developing the interests of the Company, and making valuable the entire stock, as well that reserved to himself as that offered to the creditors. The fifth specification charges that Charles V. Culver, with the fraudulent intent of controlling the appointment of an assignee in bankruptcy in this proceeding, procured a certain false and fictitious debt to be proved against the estate of the bankrupts, and fraudulently, knowingly and willingly admitted such false and fictitious debt. This specification is not proved. Discharges are granted to all three of the bankrupts."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHTS.

Cornelia Gilman vs. *The Greenpoint Sugar Company*.—Plaintiff is the owner of 477 of the 1,500 shares of the stock of the defendant. In October, 1869, the Company suspended its active business, though it is alleged some business was done later. The plaintiff as a stockholder brought suit to have the Company dissolved, and its affairs wound up under the statute providing that on a suspension of its business for a year, it shall be adjudged to be dissolved. In this action a receiver was appointed, and from the order appointing a receiver the defendant appealed. On the appeal the principal ground taken is that a stockholder has no right, in his own name, to take any proceeding for the dissolution of a corporation, but such action must come in the name of the Attorney-General, and that, at any rate, the Court was only authorized to appoint a receiver of a corporation after, and not before, the judgment of dissolution. In opposition to this plaintiff claims that the statute dissolves the Corporation, and that thereupon the assets of the Corporation are a trust fund, to be reached by ordinary equity proceedings by any of those entitled to it. Decision reserved.

John E. Burrill for appellant; Augustin F. Prentice for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

JUNE 5.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

PROFESSIONAL FEES.

Alexander Hedden vs. *John Moore*.—This is an action to recover $135, alleged to be due for medical attendance. It appeared on the trial that the defendant was riding on a large stone carried by a truck, and, falling off, sustained a fracture of the thigh. Plaintiff was called in to attend him, and now brings suit for his fees. The defense was that plaintiff had not set the fractured limb in a professional manner, and that this had resulted in the lameness of defendant.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

JUNE 6.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

John Devlin vs. *John J. Worden*.—This was an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution. The defendant caused the arrest of plaintiff on a charge of larceny on the 29d of January, 1870. On examination before the Magistrate the plaintiff was discharged, and now sues for damages. The defendant set up that he was advised by his lawyer to take the proceedings out of which this action has arisen. The jury found in favor of the defendant.

E. J. Finnell for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for defendant.

A FALL INTO AN AREA.

Brennan vs. Ockershausen.—In this case, which was to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling into an unprotected area, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $15.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 6.

Before Judge Alker.

OPERA IN THE COURTS.

Grau vs. Brignoli.—The plaintiff in this action, the well-known opera manager, brought suit against defendant, the equally well-known opera singer, to recover $111 45 for services rendered last May in Chicago, as manager of the Chicago Opera-house. The defense was, that Brignoli was to pay over to plaintiff whatever remained after $500 a week, and that the last week there was nothing over that amount.

Judge ALKER held that defendant was responsible to plaintiff, irrespective of the former's right to receive $500 a week, and accordingly rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals today:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Atkins et al. *vs.* Elwell et al.; Scoville *vs.* Maury; Pomeroy et al. *vs.* Show; Concklin et. al., assignees, &c., *vs.* The Second National Bank of Oswego; Warring et al. *vs.* The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company; Anderson et al. *vs.* Brower; Addie et al. *vs.* The National City Bank of New-York.

Judgment affirmed with costs, and Clerk directed to send with the remittur certificate filed herewith—Bigelow, by Dike, his guardian ad litem, *vs.* The Erie Railway Company.

Order affirmed without costs of this appeal to either party—Erie Railway Company *vs.* Ramsey.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide events—Gorton *vs.* The Erie Railway Company; Baldwin *vs.* The United States Telegraph Company.

Appeal dismissed without costs—Abbot *vs.* The Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Motion to dismiss; appeal denied without costs and the clerk of the Supreme Court directed to return papers used upon motion to substitute—Gertrude A. Hackett, executor, &c., as plaintiff, as per draft. Order filed—Richard Hackett and Gertrude Hackett, executor, &c., *vs.* Baldwin.

Judgment modified and plaintiffs declared entitled to a satisfaction of the judgment on paying the amount due thereon, after deducting $580, the interest of C. D. Miller therein, and the interest on said amount, and as thus modified the judgment is affirmed without costs in this Court to either party as against the other—Beers *vs.* Hendrickson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Judge Barnard.

Klein *vs.* Klein; Cooper *vs.* Van Tassel; Voorhies *vs.* Geiger; motions denied.

Fourt *vs.* Weidersum; in the matter of the application of the Brevoort Insurance Company; Green *vs.* Condict et al.; Wheeler *vs.* See; Trimble *vs.* Steley; The Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Jacob Carpenter; Eggers *vs.* Eggers; Read *vs.* Niles; Jones *vs.* Legrain; Rios *vs.* Mead et al.; Gallagher *vs.* Hanford et al.; Lachmeyer *vs.* Lachmeyer; Hall *vs.* Hall; motions granted.

Voorhees *vs.* National Citizens' Bank; memoranda for counsel.

Dewey *vs.* Depew; reference ordered.

Jessup *vs.* Herzfeld et al; reference ordered.

Allerton *vs.* Willmot; reference ordered.

Bartlett *vs.* Chase; reference ordered.

Goodenough *vs.* Spencer; motion denied, costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 6.

By Judge Brady.

Towt *vs.* Weidersum; order applied for amended and granted.

Rochester *vs.* The Sullivan and Erie Railroad Company; allowance of $100 granted.

Jewett *vs.* Black; order settled and direction to enter made.

Abrams *vs.* Hart; order for allowance settled.

Orr *vs.* The Mayor; motion for allowance granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

By Judge Larremore.

Bach *vs.* Baumfeldt; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $250.

Olwell *vs.* Gallagher; order granted.

Schleisten *vs.* Soprini; motion granted.

Wolff *vs.* Myersberg; order for judgment granted.

Meyer *vs.* Klebisch; judgment ordered.

Zeitinger *vs.* Barendon; order granted for judgment and writ of inquiry.

Thorn *vs.* Jacques; reference ordered.

Veyrac *vs.* Veyrac; reference ordered.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Haviland *vs.* Wehle; order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 7: Nos. 37½, 279, 300, 301, 302, 303, 262, 289.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Balance of Non-enumerated Calendar. Preferred Causes and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
105—Hathaway vs. Wehrkamp.
106—Coggill vs. McAleney.
107—Winter vs. Roberts.
108—Patterson vs. Baker.
109—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
110—Patterson vs. Roberts.
111—Winters vs. Baker.
112—Same vs. Same.
113—Branch vs. Roberts.
114—Wood vs. Belden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
239—(R. C.) Rice vs. Wilmerding.
209—Hoyt vs. Sprague.
181—Benney vs. Maxwell, Jr.
233—Raynor vs. Benedict.
45—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner.
49—Stege vs. Livitsky.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
115—Smith vs. Wyeth.
121—(R. C.) Pesant vs. Pickersgill.
230—St. Jurgo vs. Van Tassel.

Nos.
169—Tillman vs. Brunner.
211—Mead Rubber Co. vs. Nat. Spring Co.
211—(R. C.) Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
223½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
251—(R. C.) Whelan vs. Lynch.
271—Morris vs. Whalen.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt.
409—Drake vs. Koch.
1091—Isaacs vs. Florida R. R. Co.
419—Fiske vs. West.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
283½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
285—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
301½—Casanora vs. De Valle.
2074—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
56—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.
156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
146—Bailey, receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et. al.

Nos.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1294½—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of N. B.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
36½ (R. C.)—Golke et al. vs. Quentell.
108½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
168—Gans vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.
1090—Central City Ins. Co. vs. The Fla. R. R. Co.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
300—Wiel vs. Deisel.
302—Winslow vs. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
65—Hyatt vs. Hyatt.
66—Same vs. Same.
26½—The People ex rel. Lanahan vs. Carlton.
98—Butterworth vs. Volkening.
99—The Lippiait Silver Plate and Eng. Co. vs. Belden.
145—Brett vs. The First Universalist So. of Brooklyn.

Nos.
153—N. Y. Mail S. S. Co. vs. Ruger.
176—Staples vs. Smith.
179—Bronson vs. Chicago, R. I. and P. R. R. Company.
180—In re Richardson.
181—Barber vs. Bogardus.
182—Roberts vs. Bright.
183—Moore vs. Moore.

Call No. 204—Neafie vs. Battersby.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
46—Simonson vs. Jones.
50—Bean vs. Benedict.

Nos.
149—Continental National Bank vs. Randall.

Part III.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8—Cagney vs. Douglas.
10—Same vs. Same.
96—Merchants' National Bank vs Gabaudin.
137—Same vs. Same.
198—Claflin vs. Friedlander.
199—Lee vs. Friedlander.

Nos.
200—Kohlsaat vs. Friedlander.
201—Cochran vs. Friedlander.
202—Ridley vs. Friedlander.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.
1385—O'Brien vs. The Mech. & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
679—The Nassau Bank vs. Goodman et al.
893—Seif vs. Moore et al.
983—Phillips vs. Weeks.

Nos.
713—Simon vs. Salinger.
891—Buchholtz vs. Mertling.
411—Myers vs. Butler.
103—Hillman vs. Matthews.
359—Patteson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
650—Lombardo vs. Parks et al.
346—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.
260—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
1256—O'Brien vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1384—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1224—O'Brien vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
82—Shandley vs. O'Brien.
612—Clancy vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
510—Sancton vs. Speyers.
216—Burger vs. Rauth.
678—Funk vs. Taylor.
664—Hoffman vs. Seton et al.
688—Braggiotti vs. Poppe.
704—Chovitck vs. Miller.
706—Morris et al. vs. McHenry.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos. 929, 932, 933, 113, 9, 24, 950, 224.

Adjourned Causes of May Term for June.

Nos. 100, 137, 151, 174, 188, 198, 236, 270, 322, 332, 339, 345, 369, 393, 431, 432, 473, 487, 512, 513, 524, 548, 673, 697, 700, 730, 734, 737, 761, 785, 815, 843, 846, 847, 863, 891, 906, 913, 922, 923, 936, 944, 961, and (by order) 1405.

Part II.—Held by Charles P. Daly, J.

Nos. 73, 61, 65, 917, 853, 865, 915, 946, 947, 588, 644, 645, 974, 975.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5604—O'Brien vs. Donohue.
5849—Stuart vs. Day.
5901—Tighe vs. Pratt.
5906—Caldwell vs. Peterson.
6014—Dutel vs. Wood.
6015—Bishop vs. Learche.
6019—Coffrey vs. Stagg.
6025—Gehrlicher vs. Kindskopp.

Nos.
5030—Tiernan vs. Chase.
5002—Furman vs. Chase.
——Dollner vs. Isaacsen.
——Same vs. Same.
5866—Mahoney vs. McNamard.
5902—Dilger vs. Piermeyer.
5926—Herman vs. Koffer.
6622—Rooney vs. Shipman.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5782—Hurd vs. Keller.
5808—Fliess vs. Dempwolf.
5838—Mansfield vs. Leow.
5841—Keveny vs. Williams.
5878—Ledoux vs. Winters.
6658—Rose vs. Murphy.
5976—Bell vs. Townsend.
5985—Handibode vs. Wilson.
5986—Shevill vs. Healy.

Nos.
5990—Spiro vs. Erhart.
5993—Roemer vs. Eull.
5994—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
5997—Rawister vs. Hart.
5998—Reis vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
6427—Sechel vs. Wolf.
6203—Sloman vs. Howland.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6657—Brown vs. Fry.
——Hendrick vs. Wilson.
——Woodruff vs. Shelton.
——Mollay vs. Hewitt.
——Dorland vs. Sampson.

Nos.
5820—Carroll vs. Snelling.
——Bruce vs. Franklin.
6476—Wehle vs. Pearle.
6641—Hough vs. Walton.
6592—Baldwin vs. Bull.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Philip Doyle; burglary.
2—The People vs. Edward Jackson; burglary.
3—The People vs. Henry Roberts; burglary.
4—The People vs. John Gibbons; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Erness Wagner; disorderly house.
6—The People vs. James Sheny; mayhem.
7—The People vs. John Henderson; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. James Riley alias Orlando Valentine; grand larceny.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Michael Quinn; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Thomas J. Hart; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Frank Kuhn; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Thomas O. Neill; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Francis J. Goodrich; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Richard Strauss; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼
5,000	do.	114⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	71¼
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	63¼
20,000	do...bet. call	63¼
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¾
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	107¾
3,000	Ga. St. 7s. G. bs.	94
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92¼
1,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	102
4,000	Cen. Pa. G. bds.	102¼
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	87
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	85
10,000	D., La. & W. 2d.	97
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div.	89¾
8,000	Gt. Wes. 1st, '88	93¾
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	85
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	101
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	72
5,000	N. J. Cen., n. bs.	103¾
10,000	C. F. & Min. 1st	88
10,000	do.	88¼
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77¾
9,000	do.	78
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95
3,000	Mich. So. 2d	97
30	B'k of Commerce	121
54	Ocean Bank	95
10	Hanover Bank	108
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	109
10	Am. Ex. Bank	113¾
80	Del. & Hud. Canal	125
12	do.	124¾
500	Maryland Coal Co.	37¾
200	do.	37¾
100	American Coal	64¾
600	do.	65
400	Spring M. Coal	75
25	Chi. & Rock I.	124
100	do...bet. call	124¼
100	do.	124¾

100	Cons. Coal of Md.	53
1100	do.	52¼
200	do.	52¾
100	do.	52⅝
200	do...bet. call	52¼
25	do.	50
500	West. Un. Tel.	57¾
200	do...bet. call	57⅝
100	do.	57¾
300	do...b30	57¾
200	do.	57⅝
100	do.	57½
250	Quick. Mining Co.	13
100	do.	13¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	43¾
100	do...bet. call	43½
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	56½
100	do.	56¾
100	Adams Express	81½
100	do.	81
100	do...bet. call	81
300	United States Ex.	54
100	do.	53¾
400	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	98¾
200	do.	98⅝
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	93¾
2000	do.	93⅝
300	Erie Railway b. c.	29¼
100	La. Sh. & M. So. b5	115⅝
700	do...bet. call	115⅝
500	Clev. & Pitts. b. c.	118¾
100	Chi. & N. W.	86¾
700	do...bet. call	86⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98¾
300	New-Jersey Cen.	111¼
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81
300	Del., Lack. & W.	108¾
200	Han. & St. Joseph	95¾
300	Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	93⅝
100	do.	93¾
30	do.	95
400	Union Pacific	32¼

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¾
50,000	do...b3	114¾
1,000	do.	114¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	71¾
1,000	do.	71¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	71¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, old	68
15,000	do.	68¼
15,000	Va. 6s, Reg. old	56¼
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	64
10,000	do.	63¾
10,000	do.	63¾
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	92¼
10,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B.	87
20,000	do.	87¼
20,000	do.	87⅝
12,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	85
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	101¾
100	Con. Coal of Md.	53¼
100	do...bet. call	53
100	do.	53¾
200	Md. Coal Co.	39
1000	do...bet. call	39
200	Quick. Min. Co.	13¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	8
600	West. U. Tel...b. c.	58

100	Wells-Far. Ex. Sc.	2¼
100	U. S. Express	54
300	do.	53¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	98¾
700	do.	98¾
10000	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Ctfs...bet. call	93
11	Erie Railway Pf.	54
200	do.	55
200	Reading...b. c.	117¼
200	do...s60	116¾
1000	do.	c.117¾
50	Panama Railroad	51
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	116
200	do...b3	116
[illegible]	do.	118
800	Clev. & Pitts.	118
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	89¼
300	N. J. Central	111¼
49	Chic. & Rock Is.	124¾
1200	do...bet. call	124¾
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	63¾
200	do.	63
150	Del., Lack. & W.	108¾
200	do.	108
300	Chic. & Alton	119¾
100	do.	119¾
100	St. Louis & I. M.	60
12	P., Ft. W. & C., G.	99¾
56	Morris & Essex	94¾
100	Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	22¾

TUESDAY, June 6—P. M.

The parties to the upward speculation in the Gold Room, made the Cash Gold scarce this forenoon, and found their profit in charging ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. for its use until to-morrow. There were signs of this "corner" last night, which induced one or more of the Bankers to withdraw their Gold shipments entered for this day's steamer, and to lend the Gold out at a bonus. The consequences were first a nominal shipment by the mail steamer, and a fall in Exchange to 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. There was an inconsiderable demand for Exchange, owing to the scarcity of Gold, and the advance of price to 112½@112⅝ ⅌ cent., and Bankers who had actual occasion to draw, were quite ready to make concession on both 60 days' and short-sight Bills. The Customs demand for Gold was $512,000 yesterday, and $414,000 today. This has some influence, while the stock of Gold in Bank is small, and the purpose of the Speculators is apparently to profit by the scarcity of the Cash Gold, rather than to advance the price rapidly. The Treasury sale of Gold this week (on Thursday) is advertised as of $1,000,000. The purchases of 5-20s to-morrow are advertised as for $1,000,000. There is no change in the superabundance or cheapness of Money.

The Stock Exchange has recovered its buoyancy. The Lake Shore movement goes ahead on the early meeting of the Directors, in a day or two, it is said, for the purpose of raising the Capital from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000, or about 43 ⅌ cent.; one-half the new Stock or Scrip to be marked off as paid, and the other half to complete the double track of the Road. The Stock today is selling 116 ⅌ cent. The value of the privilege to subscribe to the new Stock will depend upon the details of the arrangement, and the ruling in the market of the present Stock, ex-privilege. The buyers of Rock Island are also contributing to the firmness of the general market, and there is increased confidence shown in most of the other Western Stocks, and in Reading and New-York Central, and in Western Telegraph. The last-named suddenly recovered to 59 this Afternoon, and the Consolidated Coal of Maryland made a further upward stride to 53½@54 ⅌ cent. The Union Pacific Land Grants moved up to 87½ ⅌ cent., and the Incomes to 85 ⅌ cent. The Central Pacifics were steady.

In the Public Funds the offerings continue light and prices firm. The registered transactions at all the Boards are scarcely $125,000. The stock of 5-20s held by the Brokers will probably be offered to the Sinking Fund at noon to-morrow. There was a fair demand today for Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina Bonds, at rather better rates than yesterday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The Railways left off generally firm. Gold strong and Exchange weak:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110½	110½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	112	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98	98⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	93	93⅜
Reading Railroad	116⅜	117⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	124⅜	124⅜
North-west Common	85½	86⅜
North-west Preferred	98⅜	98⅜
Pacific Mail	43½	43½
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	80½
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅞
Lake Shore	115½	115½
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62⅜	63½
Western Telegraph	57	59
Erie	28⅞	29½
Union Pacific	32⅛	32⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102½
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92½
Union Land Grants	83	87½
Union Incomes	83½	85

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 6.

Gold receipts	$416,219 51
Gold payments	198,613 64
Gold balance	56,328,432 27
Currency receipts	383,174 24
Currency payments	308,660 06
Currency balance	4,784,650 08
Customs	414,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112
5-20 coup., '64	111¼
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¼
5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
10-40 reg.	109⅛
10-40 coup.	110½
6s Currency	115¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	71¼
Virginia 6s, old	68
Virginia 6s, new bds.	72
Virginia 6s, reg., old	56¼
Georgia 6s	89
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92¼
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	93¾
N. Car. 6s, old	47¼
N. C. 6s, Fund. Act, '66	37¼
N. C. 6s, Fund. Act, '68	31
N. C. 6s, new bds.	26¼
N. C. 6s, Special Tax	19¾
S. C. 6s	75
S. C. 6s, Jan. and July	63¼
S. C. 6s, April and Oct.	60
Missouri 6s	95¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	94¼
La. 6s, new, Float'g Dbt	59¾
La. 6s, Levee bds.	69
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75	86
California 7s	113
Connecticut 6s	102¼
Rhode Island 6s	102½
Alabama 5s	73
Alabama 8s	103
Alabama 8s, R. R. bds.	92

Arkansas 6s, Funded	56¼
Ar. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	47
Ohio 6s, '81	104¾
Ohio 6s, '86	105¼
Kentucky 6s	101
Illinois Canal bds., '70	111¼
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
Indiana 5s	100
Michigan 6s, '73	100
Michigan 6s, '78	100
Michigan 6s, '83	100
Michigan 7s, '78	100
N. Y. Reg., Bounty L.	110¾
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L.	110¼
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	102¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101
Erie 1st M., ex.	100
Erie 1st M., in.	93
Erie 2d M., 7s, '79	95
Erie 3d M., 7s, '83	92
Erie 4th M., 7s, '80	87
Erie 5th M., 7s, '88	82¼
Long Dock bds.	88¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	92
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	105
Harlem 1st M., 7s	101¼
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	90¼
Albany & Sus. 2d bds.	94
Albany & Sus. 3d bds.	91
M. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	118¼
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d M.	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101¼
P. R. 7s, guar. by M.	99¼
Central Pacific bds.	102¼
Union P. 1st M. bds.	92
Union P. L. G. 7s	86¾
Union P. Inc. 10s	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	105¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	100
A. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	86
A. & T. H. 2d M. In.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	94¾
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	98¼
Han. & St. Jo. con.	104¾
Lack. & West. bds.	102
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	99

Del., L. & W. 2d M.	96¾
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	95
T. & W. 1st M. St. L. d.	89½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	88
Hann. & Nap. 1st M.	88
Gt. West. 1st M. '88	93¾
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	84¾
Quincy & Tol. 1st M.	85
Galena & Chi. ex.	101¼
Galena & Chi. 2d M.	95¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	102¾
Morris & Essex 1st M.	102
Morris & Essex 2d M.	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
N. J. Cen. new bds.	103
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	104
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	100¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 3 ⅌ c. e. b.	104
Clev. & Pitts. con. S. F.	92
Chi. & Alton S. F.	100¾
Chi. & Alton 1st M.	104
Chi. & Alton In.	93
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	101
Ohio & Miss. con.	95¾
Dub. & S. City 1st M.	97
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	107¾
M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	98
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	91
Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	88
Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	95
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	97
Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103¾
Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	87¾
Col., C. & Ind. 2d M.	72
T., Peo. & W., E. D. x	88¾
T., Peo. & W., W. D.	89¾
T., Peo. & W. 2d M.	77¾
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Cedar F. & M. 1st M.	88

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138
Manhattan	153
Merchants'	120
Mechanics'	139
Union	131
America	150
City	225
Phenix	110
Mech. & Traders'	130
Gallatin National	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	102¼
Leather Mfrs.	180
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	110¾
Commerce	121
Mech. Banking Ass.	114
Ocean	94¾
Mercantile	123
American Exchange	113½
Pacific	195
Chatham	171
Bank of N. America	107¾
Hanover	108
Irving	127
Metropolitan	138¾
East River	115¾
Market	128
Nassau	107
Corn Exchange	129
Continental	98
St. Nicholas	122

Marine	165
Commonwealth	100
Imps. and Traders'	180
Park	161
Mfrs. & Merchants'	101
Central National	108¾
Second National	180
Fourth National	112¾
Ninth National	115
Tenth National	124
Gold Exchange	75
Del. & Hud. Canal	124¾
Pennsylvania Coal	222
Maryland Coal Co.	37¾
American Coal	65¾
Spring Mount'n Coal	73
Canton Co., Baltim're	82¾
Consol. Coal of Md.	52¾
Cumb. Coal & Iron	38¾
West. Union Tel.	57¾
Quick. Min. Co.	13¾
Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	20¾
Mar. Min. Co. Pf.	8
Mar. Trustee Ctfs	22
Adams Express	80¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	45
Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2¾
Am. Mer. U. Ex.	56¾
United States Ex.	53¾
Pacific M. S. S. Co.	43¾

Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co., of London, yesterday brought out the Land Grant Loan of the Union Pacific Company—$3,000,000, or about £600,000, of the original Loan, still in the ownership of the Company—at the rate of 70 ⅌ cent. sterling. The whole amount was subscribed, and the scrip (or privilege) is selling today at 1 ⅌ cent. premium, or 71 ⅌ cent. sterling, for the Bonds. As heretofore intimated, Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMID and Messrs. RAPHAEL & SON, of London, have taken an interest in this negotiation.

The Chicago *Railway Review* has the following notice of the present movement in the Stock of the Rock Island Road:

"Referring to the recent advance in the Stock of this Company to 119, (since advanced to 121¼,) the NEW-YORK TIMES, in its financial column, says:

'The movement has been rapid and apparently, thus far, very confidently conducted, supposed by parties in the administration of the road, or their immediate friends.'

The stock of this Company is intrinsically worth more than it has ever brought in the market. We mean that it is worth more as a legitimate investment—worth more to hold. It has back of it a great road, whose business, already remunerative, has only fairly begun. And if the road itself were wiped out, still its bonded securities would be worth all they would bring at even their present market price, by reason of the high and increasing value of the lands of the Company, the proceeds of whose sales are to form a sinking fund more than adequate to the discharge of that portion of its debt. This fact—along with the worth of the road itself, and the value of its other (especially city) real estate—greatly enhances the value of the stock of the Company, constituting the whole one of the most desirable properties for permanent investment in the world."

Since our previous allusion, commented on by the *Review*, to the Rock Island movement, it has become quite palpable that the Directors of the Road are not only very confident, but very large buyers of the Stock. It is believed that their calculations upon much higher prices are threefold: First, a large accumulated cash surplus in the Treasury of the Road. Second, the value of its large Land Grant in Iowa of 580,000 acres. Third, the early completion of the Chicago and South-western connection, which Road is to add, by its extensive relations with the Rock Island, largely to its revenues.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned:

In May, 1871	$453,009
May, 1870	340,892
Increase	$112,117
Increase since Jan. 1	479,553

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,587,762.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS COMMENCED BUSINESS ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, AT NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, North-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City.

CAPITAL $500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KISSAM.
GEORGE M. GROVES.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
WM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River, and Harlem Railroad Companies.
SAML. T. HOWARD, President Excelsior Life Insurance Company.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WM. STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
JOSEPH PARK, Jr., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAML. SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

OFFICERS:

WM. A. KISSAM, President,
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President,
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. Two hundred and twenty-seven miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional are now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 98½c.@99c. and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Leather, sides	36,581
Broom-corn, bales	23	Spirits Turp., bbls.	330
Cotton, bales	499	Resin, bbls.	929
Copper, cakes	1,290	Pork, bbls.	403
Dried Fruit, pks.	18	Beef, pks.	25
Eggs, bbls.	1,585	Cut-meats, pks.	238
Flour, bbls.	12,845	Grease, pks.	38
Wheat, bushels	131,601	Lard, tcs.	44
Corn, bushels	113,500	Butter, pks.	1,851
Oats, bushels	31,703	Cheese, boxes	1,257
Malt, bags	270	Tallow, pks.	49
Barley, bags	207	Lard-oil, bbls.	30
Beans, bbls.	80	Sumac, bags	168
Peas, bushels	7,700	Starch, boxes	1,250
Corn-meal, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds.	199
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,002
Hops, bales	44	Whisky, bbls.	523
Hides, No.	72	Wool, bales	38

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Ethel*, for Glencesta—20,834 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Lady Milne*, for Hull—16,233 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. Armstrong*, for Cork and orders—19,163 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—241 tcs. Beef, 21 casks Sperm-oil, 30,465 bushels Corn, 529 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—710 cases Sewing-machines, 122 bales Sarsaparilla, 400 tcs. Lard, 50 boxes Lard, 48 pks. Wheels, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 2,500 boxes Extract, 300 bags Coffee, 1,200 bbls. Resin, 25 cases Essential-oil, 138 boxes Tobacco, 50 baskets Annatto, 7,777 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Beef, 50 tcs. Beef, 41 bales Tobacco, 119 boxes Clocks, 52 boxes Bacon, 130 boxes Cheese, 40 boxes Flavine, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 200 cases Starch, 50 tons Logwood, 16 kegs Caviar.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Havre—28,187 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Marseilles—2,479 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in demand at former rates, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds have been slow of sale, business having been confined to job lots, at unaltered rates. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS report the week's receipts of Rio and Santos at 4,000 bags; sales 625 bags; stock in first hands here, 84,012 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 149,221 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; fair cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11½c.; prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, with 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stocks of Rio and Santos in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At New-Orleans	8,566
At Mobile	8,468
At Savannah	2,000
At Baltimore	42,175
At New-York	84,012
Grand total	149,221

COCOA—Has been quiet, but steady.

COTTON—There has been an active call for early delivery, mainly from spinners, and prices have again advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but the market closes tamely; sales since our last, 3,937 bales, including 2,539 bales to spinners, 280 bales to shippers, 424 bales to speculators, and 694 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market has been active and excited, with prices again quoted up ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., though the advance was lost by the close of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 19c., 600 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; September, 200 bales at 18⅞c. And today, for June, 200 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅜c., 900 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; July, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19 5-16c., 900 bales at 19⅛c., 1,000 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 1,800 bales at 19¼c., 900 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; 200 each, July and August, at 19c.; August, 200 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19c.; September, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June 18.22c., July 18.54c., August 18.75c., September 18.34c., November 18c. The receipts at this port today were 499 bales, including 61 bales from Norfolk and 438 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17¾	18	18⅛	18¼
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20⅜
Good Middling	20¾	21	21¼	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	499
Receipts last week	11,534
Receipts the preceding week	14,134
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	992,986
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	601,524
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Tuesday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	1,313	1,888	3,295	5,380	1,033
New-Orleans	1,312	3,963	7,506	12,972	6,737
Mobile	133	719	1,422	2,585	2,036
Savannah	....	1,992	1,493	2,551	2,753
Charleston	....	870	735	2,227	1,182
Wilmington	....	200	59	129	610
Norfolk	932	1,340	3,259	4,638	883
Baltimore	125	100	125	705	150
New-York	428	603	2,084	3,494	1,304
Boston	38	....	240	285	128
Various	....	....	....	Rrv. 71	245
				C. Pt. 530	68
Total		11,665	20,218	35,567	17,110
This day last week	5,786	....	Vs. 591	35,567	17,350
This day last year	2,581	....	Vs. 312		17,110
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					....
Same time last year					2,780,531

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The export demand has been light, and the home trade demand has been mainly for job lots at the current quotations, at which the offerings have been rather more liberal, particularly of other than desirable lots of Superfine, and fresh ground, new Wheat shipping Extras, which have been in comparatively limited stock, and held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45; poor to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 40@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 80
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been in light demand at unchanged rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls. at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 20@$6 15 for very inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at uniform rates. We quote at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Caloric, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—The main feature of the dealings reported since our last has been the unusually extensive movement in Layer Raisins, which sold to the extent of about 40,000 boxes, and as low as $2 30@$2 35, though closing decidedly more firmly on the basis of $2 40@$2 45 ⅌ box. Most other articles quiet, within our previous range; sales, 400 kegs French Prunes, and 700 cases Sardines, on private terms.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active, and prices have been quoted about 1c.@1½c. a bushel higher for Spring, which has been most freely dealt in, mostly by export buyers; and a shade firmer for Amber Western, (Winter,) which has been in pretty fair request. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a reduced scale, and holders have been quite confident in their views. The export demand has been good, and there has been a moderate inquiry noted for milling, with some call for speculative purposes. The business has been mostly in new crop No. 2 Spring, at $1 50½@$1 51½ for fair ordinary to prime Chicago, and $1 51@$1 52 for fair to choice Milwaukee, the latter for a few loads, called No. 1, for shipment, and $1 50 for very good Milwaukee, in store, on speculative account. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat have been to a fair extent at from $1 61@$1 65, chiefly at $1 64@$1 65 for Amber, ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been in some request, especially the low grades, for milling, within our range. The market closed rather tamely, and with less buoyancy as to values, on the basis of $1 51@$1 51½ for straight samples of new crop No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, afloat, and $1 50@$1 50½ for steamer grades do. The firmness in the ocean freight line tended to check the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,500 bushels, in store, afloat, and to arrive, including White Western at $1 61@$1 75, chiefly at $1 61½@$1 67½; Red and Amber Western at $1 61@$1 65, chiefly Amber at $1 64@$1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 53 bid for strictly prime Milwaukee, to arrive; No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 52, chiefly at $1 51@$1 52 for good to very choice samples, afloat, and $1 50 for very good, in store, and $1 50@$1 50½ for steamer grades, afloat; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 65, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active demand and quoted firmer, with most of the dealings in new Mixed Western at 72c.@73½c. for fair to very choice dry canal; 70c.@72c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades do.; 67c.@69c. for heated; also, 73c.@74c. for car lots. The latest sales of new mixed Western were at 72c. for good dry Canal, for export, indicating a less firm market, under somewhat freer offerings, and the stringency in ocean freights. Yellow and White Corn were quiet, but scarce and held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 67c.@74c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at about 72c.@73c. for good to prime dry samples of Canal, afloat; 70c.@72c. for steamer grades, and 67c.@69c. for heated; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@77½c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and weak in price at $1 05@$1 08 for fair to prime New Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for New State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley-malt has been in fair demand at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05 for fair ordinary State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 12,000 bushels. Oats have been on the advance, the offerings having been on a reduced scale, and the demand fair, mainly for trade purposes. The business has been chiefly in new mixed Western, at 65½c.@66c. for inferior to good, and in White Ohio at 68c.@69½c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 64½c.@69½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 67c.@68c. for State; 66½c.@69½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 529 bbls. Flour, and 30,465 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 16,233 bushels Wheat for Hull; 20,834 bushels Corn for Gloucester; 19,163 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 500 bbls. Flour and 28,187 bushels Wheat for Havre; 7,777 bushels Wheat for Hamburg, and from Philadelphia, 38,460 bushels Corn for Cork or Falmouth and orders.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 4, 1871:

Wheat—D. W. Bowers, M. J. Glenn, Clyde, Jas. Roach, D. S. Reed, Margie, Austin Scott, J. W. Booth, Thos. Kingsford, Buffalo.

Oil—Wm. O. Brown, Oswego; P. H. Bird, James Jackson, Buffalo.

Corn—H. McGear, Jr., Mary Lewis, Put Hitchcock, P. B. Brooks, H. W. Pruyn, H. M. Arnott, Ada Teeter, Buffalo.

Lumber—S. B. Whittaker, Sabbath K., No. 1, S. G. House, Wm. Crocker, J. R. Werts, F. H. Farrel, Ibis, Abb Smith, Amos Stacy, Oswego; Pluto, M. F. James, General Logan, Urvilla, Geo. Jackson, C. H. Francis, Buffalo; Wm. M. Bamlar, Utica; Rufus Cates, Tonawanda; Isaac Gilbert, Booneville.

Malt—Thos. P. Thorn, Oswego.

Salt—E. R. Harmon, E. H. Sheppard, Syracuse.

Oats—J. A. Carmichael, C. C. McDonald, Buffalo.

Bones—Monitor, Buffalo.

Coal—F. Brook, No. 15, Watkins; Margaret, John Kelly, Seneca Lake; Harley Judd, Buffalo; Maggie, Geneva.

Staves—Wamba, G. W. Palmer, M. E. Merrick, Buffalo.

Shooks—Geo. J. Whiting, Buffalo.

Stone—C. H. Quackenbush, Buffalo.

And the following of the boats which passed Fultonville, during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., the 5th of June, 1871:

Oats—S. S. Thorn, George E. Jennings, Buffalo.

Corn—City of Washington, C. M. Belknap, Meteor, A. J. Saber, H. H. Failing, J. B. Wyant, Frank Clark, Buffalo.

Wheat—Johnnie Jamison, Star No. 2, Carrie M. Miles, J. Throckmorton, Jack Smith, Samuel H. Wilcox, D. S. Bennett, Manhattan, Buffalo; Vibbard, Oswego.

Lumber—George D. Little, Rome; Atlanta, Corning; Frand W. Walrath, Booneville; Michael Doran, W. W. Wimmett, M. M. Southworth, J. N. Scatchford, J. R., N. Field, Buffalo; John Woods, Adelbert, Cano, N. Van Buren, Four Sisters, Wild Man, W. A. Failing, Ira Parker, Oswego; Mohawk, Lyon's Falls; A. Eastwood, Tonawanda.

Coal—Ella Ward, Buffalo; F. Brook, No. 3, Watkins, F. Brook, No. 6, Hope, Seneca Lake.

Ashes—Ida C. Harper, Oswego.

Hoops—Alexander, Buffalo.

Staves—E. D. Reed, Bell I. Deans, Buffalo.

GUNNYBAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull and irregular. Of old Linseed Bags, sales have been reported of 400,000, deliverable through the remainder of the year, at 20¼c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling moderately at from 95c.@$1 80 for the range of qualities, short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in light request within our previous range.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade. We quote the range of prices from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 44 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been selling quite freely at uniform quotations.

METALS—There has been a fairly quite active inquiry for Ingot Copper, of which 290,000 lbs. have been sold at 21¼c.@21½c. ⅌ lb.; market steady. Iron has been in more request at about former quotations, with sales reported of 300 tons Glengarnock Pig at $31; 400 tons Eglinton, 100 tons North River, 4,000 tons Iron Rails, deliverable at New-Orleans, and 400 tons old Rails on private terms. Nothing really new in Lead, Speiter or Zinc. Pig-tin has been quiet at previous figures; 5 tons English were sold on private terms. Tin Plates have been in more demand, and 2,000 boxes Charcoal have been reported sold on private terms; prices essentially unaltered.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet for most kinds, on the basis of previous quotations; 153 hhds. Demerara were sold on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for strained, with sales reported of 2,300 bbls.; also 450 bbls. Pale at $6@$6 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 929 bbls.; exports, 1,200 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and lower, with sales reported of 190 bbls. at 46½c.@47½c., closing at 46½c.@47c. here; also a cargo at Wilmington at 43c., free on board. Receipts here to-day, 330 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine, 46½c.@47c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 55@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 65@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted for most kinds, which have been quoted essentially unchanged as to price. Included in the week's sales have been 1,360 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, for home use, and 850 bbls. do. for export, at equal to about 56½c. delivered here; 250 bbls. Southern do., for export, on private terms; also 1,200 bbls. Crude Sperm at Salem, for export; and 46,000 gallons Menhaden for shipment on private terms.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.—*Sperm*—Continues quiet, a sale of 260 bbls. for export, on private terms, being the only transaction in this market. At Salem, sales were made of two cargoes recently landed there—1,300 bbls., for export, on private terms. *Whale*—Continues in demand, with sales, since our last, of 1,300 bbls. Northern at 55c., for manufacture. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York of 10,000 lbs. Arctic at 71c., gold; 6,000 lbs. do. at 72c. do.; and 1,000 lbs. do. at 72½c. do.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 5, 1871.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Bark John Howland	....	1,800	....
Bark John P. West	850	850	6,000
Bark John P. West on freight	....	150	....
New-London.			
Bark Peru	15	860	....
New-York.			
Ship Congress	....	185	....
Total	865	3,835	6,000
Previously	10,119	46,370	565,732
From Jan. 1 to date	10,984	50,205	571,732
Same time last year	23,051	39,854	323,106
Exports for the week ending June 5, 1871	....	....	....
Previously	8,929	7,566	195,730
From Jan. 1 to date	8,929	7,566	195,730
Same time last year	9,476	1,023	203,709

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market shows increasing firmness as to values, on a lighter offering of stock and a decidedly more confident demand, mostly for Refined, partly speculative.....The Creek advices are of a higher range of prices, on a fairly active business, on the basis of $5 20@$5 25, on the Lower Road, prompt and June delivery; $5 10@$5 12½, on the Lower Road, seller ninety days; and $5@$5 10, on the Upper Road, various options.....Crude in bulk has been in more request in the local market at 15c., with 15⅛c.@15¼c. asked. The dealings were mostly in job lots at 15c.@15⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in request, and quoted at 19¼c.@19½c. here, and 19c.@19⅛c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,260 bbls. Refined Oil has been in unusually brisk request, and with reduced supplies available has been quoted dearer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported here since our last, largely of old contracts, of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¼c., now quoted at 25¾c.@26c.; 16,500 bbls. do., seller June, at 25¾c.; 4,500 bbls. do., do., at 26c.; 7,500 bbls. do., do., at 26¼c.; 2,500 bbls. do., do., at 26¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., seller July, at 26¼c.; 5,000 bbls. do., do., at 26¼c.; 2,500 bbls. do., seller August, at 26¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., do., at 27c., ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 25¼c.; 6,500 bbls. do., do., at 26c.; 2,500 bbls. high test, do., at 26¼c.; 2,500 bbls. Standard White, seller June and early July at 26¼c.; 2,000 do., July at 26¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., August, at 26¼c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., June to September, at 26¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,027 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,497 bbls. for Marseilles. And from Philadelphia 206,492½ gallons for Hamburg; 296,442½ gallons for Bremen; 115,262 gallons for Stettin; and 97,448 gallons for Konigsberg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request and quoted at from 29¼c.@30¼c., ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9¼c.@10c., in shipping order, ⅌ gallon; 14¼c.@15c., in cases. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude ⅌ River and Rail.	Exports ⅌ Penn. R. R.	Exports ⅌ A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 29	7,180	365	1,752
Tuesday, May 30	6,136	664	3,264
Wednesday, May 31	....	....	....
Thursday, June 1	10,819	822	2,995
Friday, June 2	5,573	732	2,157
Saturday, June 3	4,288	877	2,660
Total for week	33,996	3,460	13,828
Since Jan. 1	372,384	33,883	155,373
To June 3, 1871	406,380	37,343	169,201
Same time 1870	397,128	70,514	171,042
Same time 1869	277,150	39,111	124,847
Same time 1868	536,926	49,276	156,290

The following are the Crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This Week. Bbls.
Crude received	24,118	33,996

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to June 3, 1871	406,380
Same time 1870	397,128
Same time 1869	277,150
Same time 1868	536,926
Same time 1867	604,640
Same time 1866	473,318
Same time 1865	135,000

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This Week. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,584	3,460
Alleghany Valley Railroad	12,175	13,828
Total	15,759	17,288

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads from Jan. 1 to June 3:

	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.	1871. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	39,111	70,514	37,346
Alleghany Valley Railroad	124,847	171,042	169,201
Total	163,958	241,556	206,543

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This Week. Bbls.
Crude	42,000	25,800
Refined	23,000	10,500
Total	65,000	36,300

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown less activity for early delivery, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. There has been less call for Prime Mess within our previous range. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 25 for New Western Mess; $15 for City do.; $12 75@$13 25 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $13 50@$14 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been lively inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $15 seller June, and $15 seller July; sales, 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quiet at from 5¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats continue inactive at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6½c. for shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales, 110 pks. Bacon continues in light demand at 8c.@8½c. for Long Clear, 8¼c. for Short Clear, 8c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Clear Bellies, and 7½c. for Cumberland; sales, 215 pks. Lard has been in more confident demand, partly for shipment and on speculative account, at a shade better prices for new Western Steam, which has attracted most attention. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. for new Western Steam, 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller June, at 10⅛c., seller July at 10¼c., seller August at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet and somewhat unsettled; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in very moderate request at from $20@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$27 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 125 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18 50@$27 50 ⅌ bbl. New Crop Butter has been in pretty fair demand within our range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 22c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 16c.@20c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@16c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,851 pks. Cheese has been moderately sought after at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 1,257 boxes.

RICE—Has been quoted firm, on a quite moderate offering, but has been in rather light demand. Carolina, 9c.@9½c.; Rangoon, 7c.@7¼c.; Patna, 7¼c.@8c., ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been steady and in request, including Castile, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet within our previous range as to price.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with firmness, and have been in fair request, on a reduced offering of desirable samples, particularly of refining grades; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,368 hhds. at 9¼c.@9½c. for fair to good refining Cuba, 9⅝c. for prime do., 9 9-16c. for St. Croix, 10¼c. for grocery Porto Rico, and 11 5-16c. for Gaudalupe; also, 640 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9½c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10½c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in active request at from 10¾c.@13¼c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Tallow has been in fair demand, and firm. Sales have been reported of 240,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; also, 65,000 lbs. at 10c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in improved request, with sales reported of 625 hhds. for home use, and 400 hhds. for export, at 5½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 150 cases 1870 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers and Wrappers, and 337 cases 1870 Ohio on private terms; also 50 cases 1869 sundries at 33c.@55c. ⅌ lb. Havana has been quiet, but steady; 150 bales were sold at 87½c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. notice thus: The market has advanced, and sales have been made of 5,000 lbs. Arctic at 70c.; 10,000 lbs. do. at 71c.; 5,600 lbs. do. at 72c., and 22,000 lbs. in New-Bedford on private terms for export; also, 1,000 lbs. Arctic at 72½c., gold, for home use. We quote Arctic 72½c.

	Lbs.
Stock May 29	561,000
Received	15,000
Total	566,000
Sales—Export	43,000
Sales—Home use	1,000—44,000
Present stock	522,000

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at 93c. for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 230 bbls.; receipts, 523 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a comparatively slow movement in the line of berth freights, the reduced offering of room for grain and the firmness of shipowners checking engagements, while the demand for accommodation has been fair. There has not been much inquiry for Cotton, Provision or general cargo room, rates on which have been quoted about steady. The chartering business has been on a moderate scale, mostly in the line of vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades, the former at well supported figures, the latter at less buoyant quotations. The Deal trade shows some depression, with an increase of the supply of tonnage available, and a less urgent inquiry for vessels. There was some demand for vessels for the Naval Store trade. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 280 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; small lots do., compressed, by sail, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour by steam, on private terms; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7½d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 200 pks. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ⅌ ton; also two or three vessels, with Deals, from St. John's, at 68s. 9d. For London, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon at 75s. ⅌ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 31,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a British bark, of 370 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls Petroleum, at about 5s. 3d., and, if to the Continent, at about 5s. 9d.; also a British brig of 163 tons register, with equal to 1,150 bbls. do., and another, with equal to 900 bbls., on about the same terms; also rumored, a British bark of 447 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter, or 3d. off if direct, and 10 ⅌ cent. added if to the Continent, but this rumor was not confirmed. For Penarth Roads and orders, an American bark, of 489 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters grain, in bags, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For the United Kingdom, a British brig, of 232 tons register, with a cargo of Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, on private terms. For Dublin, a bark, with Deals, from St. John's, at 70s. 3d. For a Continental port direct, an American ship, of 973 tons register, with equal to 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 bags Coffee, and 250 tcs. Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Elsinore and orders, a North German bark, of 330 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d., and if to Cronstadt, at 5s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, of 246 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., according to destination. For Gibraltar, small lots of Provisions, including 25 tcs. Beef, on private terms; also an American brig, of 306 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 165,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—10c. on Wheat; 9c. on Corn, to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 38 for the former and and $1 39 for the latter, closing firm. CORN in fair demand and firm; 70,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western sold part at 61½c. and part on private terms, and 30,000 bushels Western, per sample, at 56c.@57c. OATS quiet and firm; sales, 48,000 bushels Western, part to arrive, at 57½c. Other articles dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.@92c. CATTLE—The market continues dull, although receipts are somewhat lighter, being 279 cars against 317 same day of last week, and nearly half going East in first hands. The advices from West and East were such as to keep off buyers, and the few sales were to local butchers. The market is ¼c. lower than last week. The supply is of good quality; sales reached about 125 head, as follows: 50 Ohio Steers, weighing 1,222 lbs.@1,370 lbs., at $5@$5 80; 54 Illinois do., 1,110 lbs.@1,312 lbs., at $5@$5 85, and 16 do. on private terms. SHEEP firmer; 3 loads Kentucky Lambs went through East in first hands; sales, 413 head, weighing 80 lbs.@99 lbs., at $4 75@$5 13. HOGS—Of 92 cars received 80 went East, there being no demand here; only 296 head sold at $4 32@$4 37½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—COTTON in fair demand, and prices advanced, Middling Uplands, 18c. FLOUR dull, and market unsettled; small business; Winter Superfine, $5 73. Spring WHEAT—Low grades dull and irregular; best grades firmer and higher; choice Iowa, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 Red Winter, 67c.; No. 3 at $1 45. CORN in fair demand, and market firm; Mixed, on track, 48c.; Sacked, 58c. OATS dull and declining, 48c.@49c. on track; 55c. sacked. BARLEY quiet and steady at 85c.; prime to choice Spring, $1 05. RYE firm at 75c.@78c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. HAMS—Improved demand but quiet. Dry-salted MEATS, considerable movement; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.; to arrive, 7¼c. BACON firm; only jobbing and order business doing; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS—Choice, 15½c. LARD dull; tierce, 10¼c.; keg, 11¼c. Live HOGS in fair demand; $3@$3 50. CATTLE, quiet and steady; $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—2,290 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Barley and 214 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; sales, 5,000 bushels choice Chicago Spring, by sample, at $1 41½; 360 bushels choice White Canada at $1 85; 1,000 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 60; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46. CORN dull; sales, 4,000 bushels, in lots, at 65c.@66c. OATS dull; sales, 4000 bushels Western at 62c. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted, and $1 40 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$25; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $28@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c.@92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 20c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 70 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS, by Lake—2,500 bushels Peas, 544,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS, by Canal—14,900 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, and 766,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross receipts, 188 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 49 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 1,143 bales. FLOUR quiet and weak, excepting choice sound grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $8@$11; Western Superfine, $5 37½@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 25. WHEAT dull but firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60. CORN—White Southern steady at 78c.@79c.; Yellow do. dull at 72c.@73c. Western Mixed steady at 72c.@73c. OATS quiet but firm at 64c.@65c. Mess PORK unchanged. BACON weaker; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. LARD dull at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY unchanged; nominally 93½c.@94c.

CHICAGO, June 6.—FLOUR—Spring quiet and firm; Extra Spring, $5@$6 50. WHEAT easier; No. 2 Spring, $1 26¾@$1 27¼, cash; afternoon dull at $1 27@$1 27¼, seller June. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, at 53½c.@53¾c., cash; afternoon dull at 52c., seller June. OATS weak; seller, No. 2 at 49½c. RYE firm 82½c.@83c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 Spring, 65c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $14 50, cash; $14 25@$14 37½, seller July. LARD firmer at 9¾c., cash; 10c., seller July. MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Rough Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Live HOGS dull and declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $3 40@$3 95. CATTLE very dull and declined 10c.@12½c.; sales at $5 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 830 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 169,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and advanced ¼c.; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—COTTON excited and prices higher; Middling Upland, 19c.@19¼c., some asking ¼c. higher. FLOUR steady with moderate demand; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT in good demand at full prices—$1 50. CORN in good demand at full prices; a shade higher, 55c. RYE dull and unchanged at 88c.@$1 02. OATS steady with moderate demand. PORK quiet and weak at 15c. LARD steady with moderate demand; sales, 900 tcs. at 9¾c. delivered at Indianapolis chiefly. Bulk MEATS firm and in fair demand; sales, 200,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, 7c., delivered at Indianapolis; Shoulders salable at 5¼c., held at ¼c. higher. BACON steady with moderate demand; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. TOBACCO in fair demand and prices advanced. MOLASSES firmer and a shade higher. WHISKY steady with moderate demand at 89c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6.—FLOUR steady with moderate demand. WHEAT a shade better; No. 2 Wabash, $1 70; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54½; Amber Michigan, $1 47¼@$1 47½; No. 1 Red, $1 49; No. 2 at $1 47; rejected Red, $1 39. CORN steady and in fair demand; high Mixed, 57¼c.@57½c.; low Mixed; 56½c.; Yellow, 59c.; no grade, 54c. OATS steady with moderate demand; No. 1 at 56c.; No. 2 at 53¼c.; Michigan, 54¾c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—COTTON excited and prices higher; all grades advanced 1c.; Middling Uplands held at 18c. FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for high grades; stock scarce; Extra Family, $6 75@$7. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Mess PORK, $15 50. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c. plain; 13c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; packed, ¼c. higher. LARD—Tierce, 10c.; Keg, 11c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c. TOBACCO—Prices well sustained; Lugs, $5@$6; low to middling Leaf, $6 50@$12.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—COTTON excited and higher; Middling Uplands, 19¾c.; Middling Orleans, 20¼c. QUERCITRON—No. 1 Bark steady at $30. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS weak. Mess PORK, $17. HAMS, in pickle, 10¼c.@12c. FLOUR—No export demand; Extra Spring, $6 80@$7 12½. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, 73c.@74c.; Mixed Western, 72c. OATS dull, 67c.@68c. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Crude, 19¼c.; Refined, 25¼c. WHISKY—94c. for Western in bond.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 6.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 346 head; the offerings were generally of good grades; prices have again fallen off fully ¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales, Choice at $10 25; Extra, $9 75@$10; First Quality, $9@$9 50; Second Quality, $8@$8 50; Third Quality, $6@$7 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 389 head; prices remain about the same as last week; sales in lots at $3 75@$6 50 each; Extra, $6 75@$9 50. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

MEMPHIS, June 6.—COTTON market bare; receipts, 600 bales; shipments, 1,147 bales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet at $5 50@$9. CORN unchanged and quiet at 72c.@73c. OATS dull and prices nominal at 60c.@63c. LARD dull and unchanged at 10¼c.@12c. PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active; No. 2 at $1 29; Regular, $1 28¼; No. 1 at $1 30. OATS higher; No. 2 at 49½c. CORN scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 82c. BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 75,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 127,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 1 Red Winter held; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 42. CORN dull at 59c. for High Mixed; 58c. for Low. OATS steady with a moderate demand; sales at 56c.; seller August 45c. Crude PETROLEUM firm at $5 70; Refined strong at 24c.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—WHEAT neglected; moderate supply. RYE dull and nominal. CORN quiet; sales Western Mixed in small lots at 72½c. Barley MALT active; sales 5,000 bushels country-made from six-rowed State Barley at $1 25, cash. OATS dull.

MOBILE, June 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 133 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 834 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,504 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 550 bales; exports, to the Continent, 847 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,027 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6.—COTTON—Net receipts, 215 bales; exports, Continent, 300 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,365 bales; market firm; Middling, 18¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,312 bales; gross, 1,898 bales; exports, to Bremen, 1,314 bales; exports, 6,000 bales; stock, 93,663 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—WHEAT unchanged and quiet; No. 1, $1 45; Extra, $1 46½; Amber, $1 43. OATS dull and declining at 54½c.

BOSTON, June 6.—COTTON buoyant; Middling, 20¼c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 38 bales; gross, 186 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

GALVESTON, June 6.—COTTON active and excited; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,313 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 51,447 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 80 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 1,025 bales.

NORFOLK, June 6.—COTTON nominal; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 932 bales; exports, coastwise, 380 bales; stock, 3,289 bales.

GALVESTON, June 5.—COTTON firm; quotations unchanged; stock, 50,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money, and 91⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88¾.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money, and 91⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 5—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 5—Evening.—The Bourse closed buoyant. Rentes, 53f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened with a hardening tendency; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8½d. for Middling. The demand for Cotton to arrive is immense.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands nearly 8¼d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton, on ship named at New-Orleans, have been made at 8½d. for Middling.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 5th inst. have been 23,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet but firm. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 7,500 American. Corn, 32s. ⅌ quarter for new. Peas, 72s. 6d. for Canadian.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands nearly 8¼d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LONDON, June 6.—Refined PETROLEUM 17½d.@18d. ⅌ gallon.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.
11th-av., corner 151st-st.
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

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Ten copies, one year	25
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. Thiers urged upon the Committee of the Assembly that the Orleans Princes should not be permitted to hold office before two years, and that if they engaged in any intrigue to reach the throne, they should be expelled from France. These conditions, however, he no longer insists on. Ex-Imperial officials, it is said, will be candidates to fill the vacancies in the Assembly. The bill to re-erect the Column of Vendome has been withdrawn. M. Guizot advocates the admission of the Orleans Princes to seats in the Assembly, and a vote of the nation on the form of government. The appointments of M. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior; M. Lefranc, Minister of Agriculture; Gen. Cissy, Minister of War; Leon Sar, Prefect of the Seine, and Gen. Leflo, Ambassador to St. Petersburg, were officially announced yesterday. Postal service is restored in Paris. Twenty thousand Communist prisoners will be transported to New-Caledonia. The trials at Versailles are postponed in consequence of the discovery of documents which make new indictments necessary. Schumacker, the murderer of Gens. Lecomte and Clement-Thomas has been arrested. A solemn high mass was celebrated in Rome yesterday in honor of the priests killed by the Communists. Commercial relations between France and Germany are now on the same footing as before the war....The Roumanian Chambers were opened yesterday by Prince Charles, who was enthusiastically received.... The House of Lords has passed the bill authorizing Canada to organize Territorial Governments in the North-west.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hong Kong, China, to May 26, represent that a coolie ship, bound from Macao to Callao, was recently burned at sea, and that 600 of the coolies perished in the flames.

A fire, described as terrible, destroyed a large number of buildings on the 1st inst., in Gonnives, Hayti. A heavy crop of coffee is anticipated. Business is dull in San Domingo, but the crops are promising.

Quiet reigns at Panama. Guatemala continues in a disturbed state, and San Salvador is still unsettled. Peace prevails in Peru and prosperity is increasing. The Bolivian Ministry is unpopular, and the Indians of that country are warlike and defiant, and have seized several haciendas. The British Consul at Maracaibo has returned to his post, the British Minister at Caracas having refused to send gun-boats to release an Englishman held by the Venezuelan authorities, and whom they threaten to execute.

The elections in Mexico are to be held June 25. The town of Tampico has not yet surrendered. Minister Romero, although he is said to have triumphed over his traducers, will resign soon. Gen. Escobedo is ill of disease of the lungs.

A terrific storm has prevailed on the Texas coast, near Galveston, since Saturday, the south-east wind sending in the sea until the lower part of the city was submerged two feet. Railroads and many buildings in the city were washed away. The steamer *Alabama*, with a cargo of cattle, went ashore on Sunday, west of Galveston, and will be a total wreck. The bark *Virginia Dare* went down six miles east of Galveston, and the crew of fourteen were taken from the masts on Monday, to which they had been lashed since Sunday. The storm extended to Houston, and heavy rain has fallen throughout the interior.

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembles today. The principal business of the Legislature will be the electing a Governor, as the people did not succeed in doing so. The Democrats already claim a majority of ten, in which event James A. Weston will be declared elected, though the Republicans are sanguine that their candidate, James Rice, will be successful. The Labor Reform Party seem to hold the balance of power, and whichever way their votes go will decide the question, despite the fact that the majority of the voting population is decidedly Republican.

The colored men's strike in Washington yesterday assumed a new phase. A number of Irish laborers went to work at the low rate of wages, ($1 50 per day,) and the colored men threatened to drive them off. The interference of the Police alone prevented a collision. The negroes ask $2 a day.

Jim Fisk's suit against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was taken off the Circuit Court calendar on Monday, and is probably at an end. This result has been brought about by the recent decision of the General Term in Fisk's other suits with the same Company.

The Indian Chiefs were warmly received at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last night. Gov. Claflin and Mayor Gaston made addresses, and the big Chiefs Little Raven and Buffalo Goad responded in their usual manner.

An extensive fire occured in Philadelphia on Monday night. Several large manufacturing establishments were destroyed or seriously damaged, and the aggregate loss is estimated at $110,000.

Ira Divall, Missouri State Superintendent of Public Schools, has resigned on account of bad health. He was for more than twenty years Superintendent of the Public Schools in St. Louis.

Rev. Robert C. Cather, of England, has had a conference with a number of prominent churchmen of St. Louis, with a view to inducing the leading men of various evangelical denominations to become members of the International Council of the Christian Moral Science Association, as established in Great Britain.

The exiles of Erin, Luby and Burke, received an ovation at San Francisco on Monday night. They were escorted to their hotel by an immense civic and military torchlight procession, and addressed from 15,000 to 20,000 people.

Thirty thousand Sunday-school children appeared in procession yesterday in Brooklyn. The display was an interesting one, and the little ones seemed to enjoy the festivities very much.

■We are indebted to Purser Allen, of the steam-ship *City of Mexico*, for favors.

Communists in New-York.

It has been said that the barbarians who threaten modern civilization are within its boundaries, not outside. It is no longer the savages from some distant and half-mythical Scythia, or the warlike barbarians of Scandinavia, who threaten the Empires and States of modern times. The dangerous enemies of every modern State are in her large cities. Few, who are not conversant with "the dangerous classes," can have a conception what a thin crust, in all countries, separates the elegant and comfortable world from the barbaric and savage forces, working among dense masses of ignorant human beings.

Public writers and preachers are inclined to look at this social explosion in Paris as something abnormal and horrible, and peculiar to France alone. It has indeed its peculiarly French horrors, but the dangerous and seething materials which gave it its power are to be found in every large capital. In London, today, there is an immense multitude of human beings, ignorant, degraded, struggling eternally only to keep themselves above the black waves of misery about them, burrowing in all kinds of wretched dens and holes, full of envy toward the rich, easy to be inflamed by socialist agitators against the classes who for ages have had all the blessings of life, while to them were left its curses—a dark, boiling, explosive mass of population, which would only need an opportunity, such as the siege gave the Paris *proletaires*, to burst out with terrific violence against property, Government, and the Church itself. A similar, though less numerous class, exists in every capital of Europe.

Are we in the New World free from it? Let any of our readers make a tour through the cellars and slums of a single Ward in this City—say the Fourth—or let him pass among the crowded tenement-houses of the Twelfth or Seventeenth Wards, and note the thousands of wretched creatures who hide in attics and cellars, poor, slovenly and hard-pressed; the thousands who are more or less involved in criminal occupations; the tens of thousands who labor year after year, and never grasp one of the rich rewards of toil which hang in gilded display all around them. Let him talk with these people, and find how many believe that the poor and the laborers have never had a fair chance in the world, while capital has reaped all the blessings of existence; and then recall what a vast multitude of persons there are in this City who either have no home at all, or who "camp" here and there for a few nights, or who depend on each day's earnings for the day's bread—and he will be convinced that New-York, like Paris, has beneath its brilliant and busy surface a volcano of deep passions and explosive social forces.

Once only in the history of the City did this terrible *proletaire* class show its revolutionary head. For a few days in 1863, New-York seemed like Paris under the Reds in 1870. Our mob, in place of sacking churches, burned orphan asylums, and plundered the houses of the benefactors of the white poor and the colored race. The cruelties inflicted by our "Reds" on the unhappy negroes quite equaled in atrocity anything that the French Reds perpetrated on their priests. Our "Communists" had already begun to move toward the houses of the rich, and the cry of war to property was already heard, when the spirited assistance of the United States soldiery enabled the better classes to put down the disturbance. But had the rioters been able to hold their own a week longer, had they plundered the banks, and begun to enjoy the luxuries of the rich, and been permitted to arm and organize themselves, we should have seen a communistic explosion in New-York which would probably have left this City in ashes and blood. Every great city has within it the communistic elements of a revolution.

Our cities are in less danger than European cities, because there is no pressure on this *proletaire* class beyond the necessary inequalities of life. The American "*ouvrier*" always hopes to be capitalist. Then our educational and reformatory movements are always reaching down, and gradually improving "the dangerous classes." The public school is the best preventive of revolution. The industrial school and the children's charities are transforming the youthful Communists into industrious, law-abiding, property-earning citizens. All the influences of American life are continually tending to give the *proletaires* a permanent interest in the social order. These have only to be cherished and extended to gradually carry away the explosive forces beneath the surface of society, and make New-York like our villages in one respect—that every citizen may have a pride and interest in its prosperity and its property.

The Disputed Baronetcy.

The famous Tichborne case is still in progress in the Westminster Court of Common Pleas, and still excites the greatest interest among all classes of society. Our former observation touching the extreme difficulty of forming a positive opinion of the merits of the case, is confirmed by the abundant and highly interesting evidence for the plaintiff that has now been delivered. That evidence was preceded by some extraordinary statements of an opposing character, a number of which were hinted at by the Press, and afterward repeated in open Court by counsel for the defense. It was declared, for example, that credible witnesses were forthcoming who would positively swear that the plaintiff, the reputed Sir Roger Tichborne, had been known to them for years as a butcher. This promised testimony appeared so formidable that many have felt it was destined to be conclusive, and that the posthumous son of Alfred Tichborne, and not the putative Sir Roger, must be acknowledged the rightful possessor of the ancient baronetcy, with its splendid rent-roll, equal to $150,000 a year in gold.

It may be that this supposition will be fully sustained. One side is good, of course, until the other is heard. But, in the meanwhile, it cannot be denied that the plaintiff's case looks amazingly strong, and that the theory of wholesale subornation seems out of the question. When we were told that French, the language of the true Sir Roger's boyhood, could not be spoken by this Sir Roger at all; that the former Sir Roger was short and slight, while the present Sir Roger is big and tall; that the "dark man," Bogle, had extraordinary reasons and extraordinary means for consummating a successful conspiracy; and that such witnesses as respected and widely known clergymen, acquainted with Sir Roger in his youth, swear that they do not believe the claimant to be Sir Roger—it was hard to believe that the plaintiff's case could be made to hold water, or that there was a chance for any but a single and obvious termination of the suit. But what are we to say to the recent evidence, especially that heard on the 22d and 23d of May? The reader will remember the long, unequivocal affidavit of Lady Tichborne, the main points of which we published May 26. That lady affirmed and reaffirmed in the most absolute terms her positive belief that the claimant, said by his opponents to be a butcher, is her son, Sir Roger Tichborne. On the heels of this now appear a great number of persons with corroborative statements. George Allen, formerly butler in the Tichborne family, swears that he has no doubt of the claimant's identity with the veritable Sir Roger. He cites many details that establish this conviction in his mind such as the plaintiff's hair, eyes, gait, speech, and manners. This evidence is made peculiarly significant by the fact that there was said to be a "kind of likeness between Allen and Sir Roger,' which the latter dwelt upon, and seems often to have discussed. Thomas Carter, the body servant of Sir Roger in 1852, is no less positive. He has "no more doubt that the claimant is the Roger Tichborne of 1852 than he has that he, Carter, is himself." Other people in or connected with the regiment to which Sir Roger belonged—the Carbineers, or Sixth Dragoon Guards—likewise recollect and identify him. These persons include officers and privates, tailors, bandsmen and servants. Thus, John Lessware was trumpet-major to the regiment when Tichborne joined it at Portobello Barracks, Dublin. This witness, on being confronted with the claimant, "recognized him by his heavy eyebrows, and the twitching when he spoke, and also by the sound his voice." It appears that Lessware had a long talk with the claimant, extending to three or four hours, and that reminiscences of what passed in the regiment were chiefly the subjects of discussion. On all these subjects the claimant's remarks were accurate and confirmatory of his identity. Mrs. Lessware, the wife of this witness, attests to the same thing, and is "perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff is Mr. Tichborne." The coachman of Sir Edward Doughty, the uncle of Sir Roger, gives similar evidence. This man, Thomas Buston, lived in the family seven years, and saw young Tichborne often. He, too, dwells on the twitching, the eyes, and other peculiarities. To the question, after a long statement, "What is now your deliberate judgment?" Buston replied: "I believe, on my oath, that he is Sir Roger Tichborne." A fisherman, named William Gould, who seems to have once been an humble playmate of Roger, likewise gives unmistakable evidence. Roger was fond of boating, fishing and shooting, and Gould swears that he "used to go about with him most days." Gould adds: "He was very partial to me, and we were great friends." Now, in describing what passed between them on first meeting after the claimant's return, Gould testifies:

> "I recognized him at once and he recognized me at once. I could swear to him anywhere. His appearance and his voice made me recognize him. Any one who knew Sir E. Doughty would recognize the plaintiff. No one pointed him out to me. I saw him again in the evening, and we had a conversation together. After I left him I went home and cut out four models of boats. I put them on the table before Mr. Rouse, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Tichborne, in the London Tavern Hotel, Poole. I asked him if he could remember the model of the boat he bought for himself at Poole, and he said he thought he could. [The witness here produced four small wooden models of boats, which he said were copies on a smaller scale of those he showed to the plaintiff.] I threw the models down upon the table, and the plaintiff picked up the right one. It was the model of a foreign-built boat. I talked to him about other things, and in regard to all he was right. I asked him what he gave for the boat, and he replied £5. That was right. Something was said about a truss of hay. This conversation occurred in 1867. He asked me if I could mind when he brought the truss of hay and put it on the boat's bottom and set fire to it to dry the boat. That was quite true. We wanted to have it dried for tarring. I did not mention a word about the matter to him until he told me."

At this point Gould was thus addressed by counsel: "Now, have you any doubt about his being Roger Tichborne?" "If he is not Sir Roger Tichborne," he replied, "it is the very old devil himself." To which observed the Solicitor-General, "I don't dispute that—which is he?" Gould promptly answered, "Sir Roger Tichborne.' The wife of this witness, Maria Gould, confirmed her husband's assertions, as did also Martha Legg, who was for some time Tichborne's laundress. There are few trials on record in which the evidence on both sides, while equally positive, and, to all appearance, probable, is in such point blank opposition. It is not to be wondered at that the Tichborne case creates much excitement, and that the result is looked for with unusual eagerness.

Penalties for Drunkenness.

The plea put forth in Foster's name is now asserted by himself and his counsel to have been written by a reporter—one of Mayor Hall's model "journalists"—and published without their knowledge or consent, and indeed against their express wishes. It was taking a dastardly advantage of a man in Foster's situation to give this additional prejudice to an already desperate case, for the sake of a paltry newspaper sensation—but Mayor Hall's journalists are not particular to a shade. What we said, however, in reference to the appeal, under the supposition that it was genuine, holds equally good now that it is shown to be the work of the Mayor's hacks. And, however censurable the appeal may have been in its design and execution, it has at least been productive of this much good, that it has drawn forth an almost unanimous expression of public opinion on the crime of drunkenness. How rapidly that vice is increasing in our City, and with what fatal results, no reader of the daily papers needs to be told. With a large part of the population, it has become a settled practice to devote all their holiday hours, to a prolonged debauch. These festivities seldom end without bloodshed. Of the deeds of rum-inspired ruffians, which regularly dishonor our days of prayer and feasting alike, our news columns and the Police reports probably reveal only a moiety. But this imperfect record has attained a startling magnitude. Last Monday morning we printed a list of a score of deadly assaults occurring on the previous day, nearly all of which were directly traceable to drunkenness.

To discourage drunkenness, then, is to take the most effectual step for the prevention of crime. But how to do this without too great an infringement on the right of personal liberty is a rather delicate problem. We have never been advocates of the prohibitory system, which only intensifies the natural appetites by the natural resistance to arbitrary control. To say that it is not the use, but the abuse, of vinous and spirituous liquors which is pernicious and reprehensible, is to repeat a truism as old as Genesis. Unhappily, with many the use almost inevitably entails the abuse; and for these persons it seems as if nothing short of entire abstinence would be effectual. Yet, if they refuse to apply this remedy, how are they to be constrained? The law, which generalizes only, can scarcely legislate against excess without infringing on the privileges of temperance; and moral suasion, reinforced with all the aid of striking examples, from Father Mathew to John B. Gough, has still left something to be desired.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion has had our hearty approval, that the laws for the punishment of drunkenness ought to be enforced. But here, again, there is difficulty. For the law contemplates drunkenness as a punishable offence, only in so far as it is a breach of public order, or an encroachment on the rights of others. The drunkard, like Foster, whose condition is betrayed in no weakness of speech or gait, may tingle with murder to his finger-tips, and the law cannot meddle with him until his brutal desires have found a victim. The maudlin, reeling bacchanalian, who makes night hideous with his howling, is usually much the less dangerous man of the two. Again, liquor affects different temperaments very differently. A single glass makes one man tipsy, while a dozen would leave another perfectly sober to all outward seeming. Here, too, injustice would be worked by a rigid application of the statute.

In some village Utopia, in one of our Western States, people have thought to devise a remedy by making the dramseller liable for any violation of law committed by his customer. That vicarious responsibility, it is to be feared, would hardly prove acceptable to our political majority. In the meantime, there are measures which can be taken with profit, and which we have urged before. Instead of accepting drunkenness as an extenuation, let it be regarded as an aggravation of any other offense. Ignorance of the law excuses no man, and still less should he be allowed to plead ignorance of his own physical vices. Let it be taken for granted that the drunken homicide knew beforehand that liquor might convert him into a brutal murderer, and let him be punished accordingly.

The Civil Service Commission.

The decided step taken by President Grant toward civil service reform meets with some criticism which will not stand examination. One paper objects to the plan on the ground that it does not aim at the dismissal of the present servants of the Government, without which, it insists, reform will be tedious and ineffective. We do not see that anything in the law, or in the President's action under it, will prevent the rules devised by the Commission from being applied to the present force, as well as to the admission of new applicants. Another journal goes still further, and with some bitterness alleges that the Commission, embracing the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Post-office Department, will not be adequate to the reform of a system of which these Commissioners are a part. This must depend entirely on the character of the men. Mr. Fisher, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, was a member of the old system, but he labored zealously and effectively for its reform. It may be true that experts are better informed as to detail than fitted to elaborate general principles; but the general principles of this reform are very simple and very well understood. Their application to detail is what is sought for, and in this great work the gentlemen named for the duty can afford valuable aid.

It must be remembered, however, that without cordial support from public opinion, the obstacles to reform will be immensely increased and complicated. There will be against it the opposition of a vast body of men in place, of men seeking place, and of men profiting by the distribution of places. This opposition will embrace the majority all over the country of the more active "workers" in both parties, who either are themselves interested in the present unfortunate system, or who believe that its continuance is necessary to keep the machinery of party in operation. Some of this opposition will be crafty, some of it obstinate, most of it sincere and not dishonorable. It can only be dissipated by time and the labors of the Press. But its ultimate removal is quite possible. It is only necessary that the facts of the case—the demoralization, the inefficiency, the extravagance of the present method—should be kept steadily before the public view. To this end even the bitterness of the Democratic papers is not unserviceable. No one will credit their party with any desire or capacity to improve the system, and we can readily forgive them their efforts to deprive their political opponents of patronage which they cannot hope to gain themselves, and which no party can safely or profitably enjoy.

The Sabbath Under Tammany Rule.

The murderous affray in a Sixth-avenue drinking-room, on Sunday last, affords a fitting commentary on the excellent management of our Municipal Government by the Tammany oligarchy, of which the public have heard so much of late from the organs of the "Ring." If there ever was a piece of ruffianism for which the authorities are directly responsible, it is this. The law expressly forbids the sale of liquor on Sunday, and it is the duty of the Excise Board and the Board of Police Commissioners to see that it is enforced. But here we find a regularly commissioned officer of the Police openly carousing in a drinking-saloon on Sunday, and staggering from one gin-mill to another at an hour of the day when quiet and peaceable citizens are wending their way to church. Not content with ostentatiously violating the law which he is paid to enforce, the drunken ruffian commits an unprovoked assault upon two strangers, and finally ends by firing four shots from his revolver at a fellow-policeman who is called to arrest him. If such a thing had occurred during the reign of the Metropolitan Police, there would have been an universal howl from the Democratic Press of this City, and the event would have been set down as one of the legitimate results of the "Radical Commissions," which deprived the order-loving people of the Metropolis of "self government." But no such occurrence as this was possible under the Metropolitan Commission, for the reason that it did its duty and enforced the law; and the public should bear in mind the fact that the chief complaint against that Commission came from the Sunday rum-sellers, who were not permitted to carry on their traffic with impunity. We trust that the order-loving portion of the community appreciate the change that has taken place under Tammany rule, and are delighted with such examples of "self government" as were witnessed at John Casey's drinking den on Sunday. Since the law passed by the last Democratic Legislature, (of which John Casey was a member,) making our worthy Mayor a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, the Police force, like all other Departments of the City Government, has been brought under the immediate control of the "Ring;" and this murderous Sunday affray is one of the first fruits of the alliance.

Brooklyn Ferry Reforms.

The reduction of the fare for foot passengers during certain hours in the day, which was begun by the Union Ferry Company on the first of last month, was a step in the right direction, and will, doubtless, lead to results beneficial to Brooklyn. Cheap ferriage is as necessary to that city as rapid communication with the suburbs is to this, for without these conveniences neither city can be developed and extended to the proportions demanded by its ever-increasing population. It must be several years before the East River Bridge can be completed, even under the most favorable circumstances; but in the meantime it will be wise policy on the part of the ferry companies to extend every possible facility to passengers and vehicles. In this way, by making their boats a popular means of transportation, they may induce more persons to reside on the other side of the river, and thereby so much increase the already extensive travel as not to be materially injured by the opening of a new avenue of approach.

It is with this view, doubtless, that the Union Company are about to erect a new and commodious house on the Brooklyn side of the Fulton Ferry, in place of the old structure which has so long stood there. This new building is to have a frontage of 178 feet, with a roof 35 feet high. It is promised that the new house shall be an ornament to the street on which it is situated, and that it shall afford ample accommodation for the travel which crosses at that point. As the boats at this ferry are run with commendable regularity and rapidity, the Fulton will be, when this new house is completed, one of the best ordered ferries leading from this City.

During the erection of this new house, only one slip is available on the Brooklyn side, and, to accommodate foot-passengers, no teams are allowed to cross the Fulton Ferry from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, additional boats being run for them on the other ferries. This arrangement is a practical solution of the difficulty which ladies have so frequently complained of, in being unable to obtain seats in the cabins devoted exclusively to them. The gentlemen now have some place to go other than the so-called gentlemen's cabin, which is generally filthy with tobacco juice. If the Ferry Company would arrange a cabin on the upper deck, and throw it open to all passengers, it would thereby remove many of the inconveniences now attendant upon crossing the river. The reduction of the rate of ferriage is a decided acknowledgment of the rights of passengers, and now that the ice has been broken, other needed reforms may be expected to follow, especially as the bridge approaches completion.

These concessions to Brooklyn have stirred up the inhabitants of Williamsburg to take active measures for a reduction of their ferry tolls. It now costs three cents to go to Greenpoint over most of the ferries, and four cents over the one which runs from Tenth and Twenty-third streets to that locality. The Williamsburgers naturally complain of these rates as exorbitant, and have been endeavoring to bring Mr. George Law, the principal lessee of their ferries, to terms. For some time, that gentleman turned a deaf ear to their threats and entreaties, and an application for relief, which was made to the State Legislature, met with no better success. Finally, however, capitalists took the matter in hand, and set about raising funds for the establishment of a company pledged to reduce the ferriage between New-York and the "Burg" to two cents for a single passage—fourteen tickets for twenty-five cents—with a proportionate reduction for teams. These gentlemen mean business, and their prompt action has at last induced the ferry magnates to pay some attention to the demands of the people. According to latest reports, an interview has been held with the directors, and they have promised to lay the matter before the shareholders at an early day, commending the subject to their favorable attention. The present indications are that, by one means or another, ferriage to Williamsburg will soon be reduced to two cents. With reduced ferriage and lower taxes, Brooklyn and Williamsburg property will soon begin to look up again, instead of remaining the drug it now is.

MINOR TOPICS.

Another candidate for the throne of France has entered the field. It is none other than "Auguste de Bourbon," the "direct head," as he describes himself, "of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon." He alleges that he is the son of Louis XVII., who was the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. This is not the first time the world has heard of Auguste de Bourbon, but he has a poorer chance than ever of establishing his claims. That the unhappy young Dauphin perished in the tower of the Temple, after the execution of his father and mother, cannot be reasonably doubted. He was intrusted to the care of Simon, a shoemaker, and whether Simon could not or would not help him, it is quite certain that the boy suffered miserably during his short life—"his shirt was not changed for six months," the records tell us—and before very long he died. The romance about his escape never rested on the slightest basis of probability.

While the fictitious son of Louis XVI., and the Count de Chambord, are pressing their claims, the Orleanists are not idle. M. Thiers may be expected to do all that he possibly can to aid them, and M. Guizot proposes a popular vote to decide the future government of the nation. If such a vote could be taken now, the influence of the Provisional Government could doubtless work important results for the Orleans Princes. But it cannot be done in a hurry, and every day is valuable to the Bonapartists. The returning prisoners from Germany will have a voice in settling the question, and for some time to come the present chaos will probably exist—and lucky will it be for the people if it does not end in another *coup d'état* and the revival of "personal" government.

As we prophesied the other day, the Democracy are now clamoring for the execution of Jeff. Davis. They blame the Republicans for not hanging him five years ago, when they were doing all they could to prevent it. They even attack Mr. Greeley for giving bail for Davis, although, at the time, they declared it to be the most meritorious act of his life. The *Citizen*, which is by no means a bloodthirsty paper, now cries out "for a sour apple tree, for a stout cord and a slippery noose." It declares Jeff. to be a "murderer more foul than Cole, more cruel than Miss Harris, meaner than McFarland, more cowardly than Foster, more deceitful than Mrs. Fair; he is murdering the Democratic Party." Aye, there's the rub. It was quite excusable, if not praiseworthy, in Jeff. to attempt the destruction of his country, to assassinate liberty and to starve Union prisoners; but to try and murder the Democratic Party is a crime for which there can be no palliation or forgiveness, in this world or the next. As a Western District-Attorney said, in summing up against a criminal charged with hen-stealing, "it is the greatest piece of moral turpentine that was ever known since the Falls of Niagara."

Our special dispatches from New-Hampshire indicate the probable election of Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by the Legislature, which assembles in Concord today. The failure of an election by the people threw the contest into the Legislature, where the Republicans have hitherto claimed a majority of two; but it seems that a Winans has turned up in the Granite State, in the person of one Legro, a member-elect from Lancaster, who has announced his intention to vote with the Democracy. As two Republican members are detained at home by sickness, this will give the Democrats a majority, and enable them to elect the Governor. It is of no great importance any way, as the Governor only holds office one year, and the Republicans are not likely to be caught napping another Spring.

The story about President Grant having refused to appoint a son of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher a cadet at West Point, and about his giving the place to a son of Brigham Young, turns out, like most of the slanders emanating from the same source, to be a base fabrication. The President knew nothing of the appointment until he saw it announced in the newspapers. With reference to Gen Meagher's son, the President received the application favorably, and, at the proper time, sent the appointment to the War Office, when it was returned with the information that young Meagher had already been appointed by Congressman Roosevelt, of this City. There was no more delay in making the appointment than in others that were sent in at the same time; and there certainly was no occasion for special haste in this case, as at the time the appointment was made, young Meagher had never been in the United States, and, so far as appears, he has not yet arrived in the country. The petty slanders that are put in circulation by certain Democratic newspapers for the purpose of injuring Gen. Grant are a disgrace to civilized beings.

The insurance companies of this City yesterday united in presenting a well-deserved testimonial to Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, of Yonkers, who was one of the few faithful, honest, and capable members of the last Legislature. Interesting speeches were made on the occasion by Hon. Wm. Barnes, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department; Hon. Chauncey Depew and Hon. Wm. Orton, each of whom urged, with much emphasis, the importance of business men and capitalists taking a more active interest in politics and governmental affairs. Mr. Barnes warned the merchants of this City, of whom there were a large number present, that the time was fast approaching when they would be forced to perform their political duties as citizens of the Republic, for the protection of their own lives and property. Although neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, he called upon them to mark his prediction, that if the business of politics in this State was left to the control of the class of men who had managed it for the last ten years, there were those now living who would witness the horrors of the Paris Commune repeated in this City, with aggravated cruelty and destruction.

Holidays for Sunday-school children, such as are now a regular "institution" in the neighboring City of Brooklyn, are not so generally allowed as they ought to be. Thousands of children—the Committee of Managers say as many as thirty thousand—in the gayest attire, with silken flags and banners of every hue, device, and shape, with plentiful music, marched today for a couple of hours through streets thronged with observers, and gayly hung with flags and mottoes. Of course, there is drawback to the occasion. Many children are overtired, and very many, improperly dressed, are exposed to colds or excessive heat, as the weather may be; but the scene presented is, in gayety and innocent splendor, not easily equaled.

The report of the meeting of the Tammany Republican General Committee, held the other night, is worthy of Mr. Tousey and his friends. Overwhelmed by the evidence presented to them, in confirmation of our assertion that the roll of the so-called Republican Association in the Eleventh District was nothing but a collection of the names of non-residents or non-existent persons, the Committee appointed by Mr. Greeley reported that it was absolutely necessary that there should be a new enrollment in that district, and the General Committee so acted. But, immediately afterward, the Committee also decided that the officers of the Association, and the delegates to the General Committee, should remain as at present. In other words, after confessing that the roll by which the officers of the Association and its delegates were elected was so hopelessly corrupt that a mere revision would not do, but that there must be an entirely new roll made, the same Committee votes that the officers and delegates elected by votes cast in the name of the dummies upon this roll shall continue in office. Surely such stupidity is inexcusable. If it continues, Mr. Tweed will certainly stop the pay of his hirelings, for such work brings him no return except contempt and defeat. If Ritterband, Conover, Girdley, Manierre & Co. want to continue to finger Tammany money, they must do as the ostrich does, and hide at least one portion of their persons.

Notes of Amusements.

The re-election of officers of the Philharmonic Society has been held. Mr. George T. Strong has been re-elected President, and Mr. Carl Bergmann, Conductor. We have reason to believe that the season just ended has been the most remunerative ever given....A performance, by which the widow and child of the late Mr. Dan. Symonds are to benefit, takes place at the Olympic, on the afternoon of June 29. Mr. Jefferson, we believe, has generously consented to take part in it....Mr. John Brougham was seized with illness, while acting in Hartford, on Saturday night. Since then he has been confined to his bed, and the intended representation of Monday, in Springfield, did not take place.

Columbia Yacht Club Regatta.

The Columbia Yacht Club held a meeting last evening in their Club-house, Fifty-seventh-street and North River, Commodore Joseph A. Weaver, presiding.

Mr. P. Valentine, Jr., for the Committee on Arrangements for the annual regatta, reported the following programme: The regatta to take place on the 21st inst.; the boats to form in line at the Club-house at 10 o'clock A. M., and start at 10½ o'clock on the race. They will round a stake-boat off Fort Lee, from east to west, thence to and around a stake-boat anchored off the Coal Docks, below Day's Point, rounding it from west to east, and then back to the stake-boat anchored off the Club-house, passing inside the former. The course is to be sailed over three times. The table of time to be allowed for difference in size of competing boats was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. The judges of the race will be Stephen Roberts, Stephen Saunderson, John Masterson and Judge Connolly. The steamer *Fort Lee* will accompany the yachts on the course, and, for the accommodation of those wishing to view the race, will leave the foot of Christopher-street at 9 o'clock A. M.; Thirty-fourth-street at 9½ o'clock, and Fifty-second-street at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Yacht Columbia.

The schooner-yacht *Columbia*, just from Philadelphia, anchored at Staten Island yesterday. Baffling winds were encountered on the sail, but the yacht acted admirably throughout the trip. The *Columbia* is owned and commanded by Rear-Commodore Franklin Osgood, and is a model of American yacht-building. She is 118 feet long, with 97½ feet keel, and of 106.35 tons burden, by Custom-house measurement. She was built at Chester, Penn., and cost about $75,000. She carries larger sails than any other yacht in the squadron. Her cabin is a marvel of luxury, and is probably the most richly-furnished cabin in the world. The floor is laid with the finest velvet carpet, the fittings and furniture are of black-walnut, selected for the purpose. Satin damask of rare and costly patterns covers the cushioned settees, and the cabin is also decorated with valuable bronzes and prizes won by Commodore Osgood in former days. The *Columbia* will take part in the June regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Military Visitors from Albany.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Albany, which on Monday night encamped on the festival grounds at the East River Park, was yesterday forenoon engaged, with the Eleventh Regiment, in prize sharpshooting, which attracted a large attendance of visitors, including military men, representing various City regiments. The principal prizes were gold and silver medals, which, at the close of the exercises were distributed. Subsequently the Twenty-fifth Regiment, accompanied by the officers of the Eleventh, embarked on board of a steamer and sailed on an excursion down the East River. The officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment were last evening entertained by those of the Eleventh at a banquet at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

MASONRY.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of New-York.

Address of Grand Master Anthon—Reports Received—Appointment of Working Committees—General Business Transacted.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York assembled yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, in annual convention. Nearly all the grand officers were present at the first session, and these, in full regalia, together with the representatives of subordinate Lodges in the State to the number of about 2,000, made the assemblage an imposing one. The Lodge was opened in due form at 2½ P. M., the respective grand officers taking their appropriate stations, and with prayer offered by R. W. and Rev. R. L. SCHOONMAKER, Grand Chaplain. After opening, an ode prepared for the occasion was finely rendered by a choir selected for the purpose, under the direction of W. W. F. SHERWIN, of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, of this City.

On motion of R. W. W. T. WOODRUFF, all Master Masons of subordinate Lodges in good and regular standing were permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the sessions.

At the conclusion of the ode, R. W. and Rev. JOHN G. WEBSTER, Grand Chaplain, delivered the annual chaplain's address—an address containing much of interest to the craft, and which was listened to throughout with general attention. On motion of W. ISAAC L. BROWN, it was ordered that the address be printed in full in the transactions.

M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master, next spoke as follows:

THE GRAND MASTER'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren, Officers, and Members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York:

With the return of Summer comes the annual Communication—the General Assembly of Masons—as though to teach us that we should meet in cheerful, kindly, Summer spirit. Let us, therefore, now that our convention is opened with music and solemn service, be resolved to act in harmony and brotherly love. In rendering account, according to the custom, of my stewardship, I will try to be brief. Its only preface is, that like all human efforts, it has no doubt been full of error and imperfection, and that for all I only ask you

"Gently to hear, kindly to judge."

The Grand Master first alluded in fitting terms to the dead of the year, and paid a beautiful tribute to R. W. and Rev. Bro. FRANCIS H. JOHNSON, of Niagara Frontier Lodge, who died Aug. 28, 1870, and to M. W. Bro. MORDECAI MYERS, Past Grand Master of the State, who died Jan. 20, 1871. In regard to the decease of Bro. GEO. R. JACKSON, of this City, he said: "The death, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870, of our Brother, in the sixtieth year of his age, was a grief and loss to an unusually large number. He left to lament his death, and feel that his place was hard, hard indeed, to be filled, a family closely united by ties of respect and the tenderest affection, a host of workmen in his employment, whose mourning at his death, and respectful attendance at his funeral, were no idle form, brothers in the Masonic tie, who had known him as a true Mason, a true brother, friends in his church, and the churches he had aided, friends in business associations and societies, in charitable and educational institutions. He was initiated in Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, in 1842, and afterward became an active member of Manitou Lodge, No. 106. To those of us who were closely joined to him in the labors of the Building Committee of our Hall, his death was a terrible loss. We felt how dear a friend, and how faithful a workman; we had lost from among us." The Grand Master also alluded to the death of R. W. M. JOHN P. JENKINS.

In continuing the address, he said: "Passing from these sad topics, I first report my action as to matters specially committed to me at the last communication. In compliance with a resolution then adopted, I appointed W. Bro. JOHN G. BARKER as a competent brother to classify and arrange the library of the Grand Lodge. He has made some progress in his work, which he has reported, and I recommend the continuance of the work, with, if needed, a moderate appropriation for expenses. The Grand Officers, in compliance with a similar resolution, applied to the Legislature of the State, at its last session, and obtained the passage of an act exempting the real estate of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund from taxation. The Grand Master has received the report of the Special Committee, appointed after the close of the last communication by special resolution, on the plan of a Masonic Asylum, and submits it herewith. Some Masonic services have been publicly performed during the past official year which, perhaps, should be recorded. On the 21st day of June, 1870, at the request of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Oswego, the corner-stone of the City Hall of that city was laid in ample form. The Grand Lodge was honored by the escort of the following Commanderies: Lake, Ontario, Watertown, Rome, Central City, and Norwich. Halls were dedicated in ample form for the following lodges: Shekomeko Lodge, No. 458, at Washington Hollow; Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, at New-York City; Phillipstown Lodge, No. 235, at Cold Spring; Wappinger's, and Evening Star, No. 671, at Wappinger's Falls; No. 75, West Troy—the latter a dedication of a third, after the destruction of two previous lodge-rooms by fire. On the 4th day of July, 1870, the corner-stone of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was laid at West Danby, by W. Bro. C. A. MURRAY, Master of Spencer Lodge, No. 290, and so I am informed, as to strengthen the basis of the Masonic building in that region. The hall of Avoca Lodge, No. 673, was dedicated, with like good effect, by R. W. Bro. HORACE P. JOHNSON, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twentieth District, by special dispensation. The newly-warranted Lodges have been instituted chiefly by the Grand Master, or other Grand Lodge officers. Faxton Lodge, No. 697, at Utica, was instituted publicly by R. W. Bro. REES G. WILLIAMS, and the ceremony is reported to me as producing an effect beneficial to Masonry. I have found that, used to a limited extent, and without any attendant banquet, or, at all events, followed by nothing more dangerous than a temperance entertainment, these public ceremonies have been beneficial to the craft. Where public feeling is favorable to Masonry they tend to strengthen it; where it is adverse they offer a bold challenge of investigation, which our enemies are usually slow to answer and we do not fear to provoke. Especially is this true in reference to ladies attending such celebrations. Debarred as they are from any admission to Masonry, or to anything which Masonry acknowledges as belonging to itself except its charity and love, they can, by witnessing these public ceremonies, be convinced of the purity of our teaching, for it would be a baseness almost indescribable to speak such language in public and before them as we do in these services, and a different tongue in our private assemblies. I say that this is the only way in which we can appeal to those whose esteem we value more highly, perhaps, than any other, because you well know that no such things as female masonry, or side degrees, or the like, are recognized in masonry. I fear, indeed, that serious evil may result from the so-called degrees, an apprehension strengthened in my mind by numerous applications for aid made to me by ladies, whose only hope of proving a masonic claim was a badge or sign, or some other attempted proof that they belong to some side degree, some branch of female masonry, of which I of course knew nothing. The R. W. Grand Secretary will report to you the number of dispensations for the establishment of new lodges with their locations, and also the number for the premature conferring of the third degree, which have been issued. Both, I am happy to say, are less than have been issued in any similar period for many preceding years. The Grand Master and Deputy have agreed from the commencement of the Masonic year, not only that except in special localities was there no need for more lodges, but that the number is already excessive. Applications for dispensations for leave to confer the third degree to the Deputy and myself have been numerous and very generally refused. When issued, they over-ride a provision of the constitution, they approach nearly to the most arbitrary prerogative claimed by Grand Masters, that of making Masons at sight, they dispense with proper Masonic education, and induce in the candidate contempt for the degree so easily obtained. In no case has a dispensation been granted, except an extreme emergence justified it.

Our relations with foreign Grand Lodges remain substantially unchanged. Hamburg still claims jurisdiction over two Lodges, but I am not without some hope that at some future time, the two Lodges may themselves settle the great Masonic question, by asking the Grand Lodge of Hamburg to release them to the right of choosing a foster mother nearer to themselves. I have felt compelled to file with the Grand Secretary an order recalling the commission of our former representative to France. This was required, perhaps, by the former resolution of non-intercourse, but the present position of French Masonry, leagued with Communism and Atheism, and bearing the banner of Masonry into the front ranks of civil war, indicates too surely that, until purified and reformed, French Masonry differs so widely from our own, that fraternal relations are impossible with it and other bodies sharing its errors.

Another aspect of our foreign relations, actual or prospective, I desire to submit to the Grand Lodge. During the Grand Mastership of M. W. Bro. GIBSON, a commission was issued by him to Bro. ALBERT G. GOODALL, accrediting him generally to foreign Grand bodies as our representative. In time, this commission was submitted to me, with a verbal report by Bro. GOODALL, and was thereupon canceled and annulled by me, its purpose being accomplished. The result is the intended presentation by Bro. GOODALL of certain friendly applications from certain Masonic bodies, termed Grand Orients, in South America and Europe, and which are herewith transmitted to you. In almost every instance there are conflicting Masonic claims of legality of constitution, and though Bro. GOODALL has in some instances reported one or the other party regular, the report is not authoritative, being merely his individual opinion, and based upon principles and a system of Masonry and Masonic government wholly unknown to our Grand Lodge. Each of these Grand Orients is more or less subject to the authority of what I believe to be known as a "Supreme Grand Council," which is, as its name denotes, the ultimate governing body of the Masonic jurisdiction, and superior to the Grand Orient. The Supreme Grand Council belongs to a rite, and requires for admission to its governing body the possession of degrees wholly unknown to this Grand Body, and in those countries considered and spoken of, and really being, "higher degrees" in their system. Representation, therefore, with the Grand Orients is a representation and treaty between the Supreme Masonic Power, in the Free and Accepted Rite; our own and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, adopting these terms as convenient. Representation between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Councils is, of course, impracticable from the degrees additional to that of Master Mason, required in those bodies, and doubtless also from the rank and authority over "inferior" degrees, so termed, which belong to them. In our own jurisdiction there is also a Supreme Council, which, in common with the Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment, has adopted the generous and fraternal policy of a cession of all claim to jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Masonry to the M. W. Grand Lodge. This, however, is not the case with the Grand Orients, now applying to us. I am myself averse to the institution of the representative system between our own Grand Lodge and Grand Orients, which, in legal governmental power, organization, ritual and rank, as independent jurisdictions, differ so widely from our Grand Lodge. Nothing in this view conflicts with the maintenance of the most friendly relations, as is the case with the Supreme Grand Council, in the jurisdiction of which this State is situate, which acknowledges, without even allusion to any claim to the contrary, the supreme control of the M. W. Grand Lodge over Ancient Craft Masonry in her three degrees, and among whose members are many brethren of exalted rank in our Grand Lodge. I recommend, therefore, your consideration of the matter, not disguising my own opinion, but desiring not to prejudice your calm, temperate judgment.

With our sister Grand Lodges in the States of the Union, we remain on the old friendly terms. Occasional complaint is made, the evil rectified, and all goes "merry as a marriage bell." Application is made to the Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition as a legally constituted Grand Lodge. This is the first time that any application from the Grand Lodge of Quebec has reached this Grand Lodge, and I beg you to give it careful consideration. I advise its reference to a proper committee, and that it be carefully considered and discreetly acted upon, so that our determination may be considerate of the interests involved to our northern brethren, and worthy of the place that so large a jurisdiction ought to hold in the councils of the Masonic world. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence which will be submitted to the Grand Lodge, contains a fair representation of the merits of the application, and induces me, without in any degree desiring to influence your judgment, to say, that from my own examination of the case, and the argument presented by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I, myself, regard the position of that body as Masonic and worthy of recognition. The application and papers accompanying it are submitted herewith.

There have been among the lodges few cases needing discipline, and those, as the doctors sometimes say, have "readily yielded to treatment." Where no application to the Grand Lodge was needed. I have not thought it necessary to the interest of the Craft to make report. The object of Masonic discipline being reformatory, it is better, if possible, to administer it privately.

The condition of the written law of Masonry in the jurisdiction is not, as is generally known, entirely satisfactory. Conflicting provisions of the Constitution have been construed by conflicting decisions of the Grand Lodge, till it is often difficult to trace with certainty the true path. The first point which I recommend to your attention is what are termed "landmarks" in our Constitution. The Grand Lodges of 1869 and 1870 adopted as an amendment to section 8 of the Constitution, subdivision 11, the insertion after the word "following" of the word "not less than two weeks thereafter," thereby fixing the time to elapse between the proposition and the ballot. A very wise provision; but when we come to examine section 8, we find that it defines "what are enumerated as Ancient Landmarks of the Fraternity, having as such been universally received and acknowledged by Masons." The Grand Lodge of New-York has therefore a landmark, which it announces as "having been universally received and acknowledged by Masons," and which is itself only two years old, and is furthermore an "amendment to another landmark," and that the great favorite of some Grand Masters—the landmark "that the Grand Master may make Masons at sight." Having my attention thus called to these so-called landmarks, I found several which struck me as incorrectly stated so to be. First, recommending that the amendment of landmark No. 11 be re-enacted in some other part of the Constitution, and the landmark returned to its original condition. I ask the attention of Grand Lodge to the claim of the following propositions as landmarks, that is, immovable principles of Masonry, ancient, "whereunto the memory of man runneth not contrary," wherein "it is not in the power of any man, or of any body of men, to make innovation." 1. Subdivision 8, "That the right to visit masonically is an absolute right, but may be forfeited or limited by particular regulations." A right which is absolute, yet forfeitable and limitable is not strong enough for a landmark, and in our Constitution this right is taken away entirely from non-affiliates, (section 51,) and by numerous decisions of the Grand Lodge, left almost absolutely in the discretion of the Master. 2. The clause of subdivision 13, that a petition to be made a Mason "must be acted upon by report of Committee and ballot," is in variance with the constant practice of this Grand Lodge; whereby the Grand Master and his Deputies and District Deputies, and even the Masters of Lodges, arrest the course of candidates before initation or ballot for want of jurisdiction, want of physical qualification, and the like, and there is no report of Committee or ballot. 3. The clause of section 15, requiring signature to the By-laws to constitute a member of a Lodge, can scarcely be a landmark. The confinement of membership to Master Masons is itself modern, and at the present day far from universal. In the application of this clause the following questions at once arise: (a.) Can a newly-raised Master Mason refuse to sign the By-Laws, and so become a non-affiliated Mason? (b.) Can the Lodge compel the newly-raised Master Mason to sign its By-Laws, and if so, how? (c.) Can the Lodge refuse to permit him to sign the By-Laws? (d.) If objection is made by a member to the signing of the By-Laws, what is the course to be pursued? If the established policy of this Grand Lodge, discouraging non-affiliation, is to be fully carried out, this should, being conceded not to be a landmark, be erased, or, if retained as a constitutional provision, should be so amended as to be complete. 4. Subdivision 25 enacts: "That the disciplinary powers of a Lodge may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law, as distinguished from the law of the land, until the offender has been thrice admonished by the Master or Wardens of his Lodge." No purely Masonic obligation necessarily violates more that the law of morality, and offenses against truth, chastity, obedience, fraternal love, violations of any of the landmarks, charges and laws of Masonry would go unpunished till the third offense and admonition, while a commission of one of the hundreds of acts which the law makes penal as misdemeanors would subject to instant punishment. The list of so-called landmarks should certainly be revised so as to make them conform more to fact that they now do.

The Constitution needs amendment. 1. In the definition and description of the effects of suspension. Section 26 provides that membership in a Lodge may be terminated by expulsion or suspension, a definition apparently contrary to at least the ordinary intention of a suspension, which is the infliction of a penalty in all its parts to expire with the term fixed by the sentence. The same section adds that suspension is the act of the Lodge only, while in fact suspension may also be the act of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master in suspending a warrant, or of the Grand Lodge, or of its representatives, the commissioners, appointed to try charges preferred to the District Deputies, or Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master. It is also nowhere provided in the Constitution what effect suspension has upon the liability of the suspended member for dues; nor what, if any, difference exists in the respects mentioned between definite and indefinite suspension.

2. In the section (38) which authorizes the Grand Master to permit, on certain terms, an election to fill a vacancy in the Mastership, without similar provisions for the vacancies in the offices of Senior Warden and Junior Warden, so that a vacancy in all three offices, which in one instance during the past year has occurred, results in a very difficult position. These are only a few instances of confusion and uncertainty, and the difficulty of interpreting, accommodating, and in some instances forcing interpretations of the Constitution, can only be appreciated by one who has been for a year liable to official question from 700 Lodges, and volunteer interrogation from 70,000 brethren. I therefore suggest a revision of the Constitution. It is long since one has been had, and partial amendments have been made without reference to the body of the instrument, till it has become a very unsafe guide. A new Constitution, clearly expressed, brief, and from its novelty circulating rapidly through the Craft, would, I think, be a blessing to us all. Few decisions have been made during the past year, involving anything that could be considered new law, and where it seemed to be so, it was of sufficient consequence to justify an appeal, which, if either party has been dissatisfied, has doubtless been taken, I shall not, therefore, burden you with many. Indeed, the publication of decisions is rendered almost needless by the labors of the Masonic press, which I doubt not strives to relieve the Grand Master of much toil. Indeed, it often reminds me of the impressive words which DICKENS places in the mouth of Mr. Whitterly, speaking of his spouse: "She forms and expresses an immense variety of opinions, upon an immense variety of subjects." In a few instances, I deem it right to report the substance of the law, as I have expressed my understanding of it, sometimes in a single case, sometimes in many repeated decisions.

1. The physical qualifications of a candidate are, that he must be a man, free born, of lawful age, being neither too young nor too old for the Master's work, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered. This is a landmark in which no man or body of men can make change or innovation. If, therefore, a Master of a Lodge cannot be conscientiously satisfied in his own mind, as his own unbiased opinion, that the candidate has in fact these necessary qualifications, he cannot conscientiously, therefore, he cannot masonically initiate, nor can a brother not so satisfied conscientiously or masonically vote for or be present at the initiation of such a candidate. The same rule applying to passing and raising when the defect has not arisen since initiation. The Master or brother cannot in this matter substitute for his own conscience or opinion the conscience or opinion of any other man or body of men; no dispensation or advice can protect the offender; it can only make sharers in his guilt. 2. I have decided the following case: In 1864 a candidate was proposed in Lodge A and rejected; in 1866 he applied to Lodge B, which applied to Lodge A for consent, was refused, and notwithstanding, balloted for the candidate and rejected him. In the early part of 1870 he applied to Lodge C, which, knowing of the former rejections, asked no consent, but balloted for and rejected him. Subsequently, having made further inquiries, Lodge C received a renewed proposition from the candidate in the latter part of 1870, and asked the consent of Lodge A, which was given. Lodge B now claims jurisdiction, and refuses consent. *Held*, That Lodge A held jurisdiction till it consented to the initiation by Lodge C, in which, by that consent, jurisdiction became and was, at the date of the opinion, vested. 3. What is commonly termed the Past Master's degree, as preliminary to the installation of the Master of a Lodge, is not in any sense a degree, nor is the degree known under that name in Capitular Masonry, acknowledged in Lodges of the rite of which this is the Grand Lodge. Therefore, in the installation of Masters of our Lodges, no brother can take any special part by reason of any degree conferred in a chapter. The ceremony intended by the term Past Master's Degree, is simply the private imposition, in a certain traditional form, of an obligation suitable to the mastership by a Past Master by actual election in a Lodge, either in the presence of other actual Masters, or without, if none can be obtained, but in no case either by or in the presence of brothers only Past Masters by virtue of a Chapter Degree. 4. The question in BALLARD'S appeal from the decision of the Master of Farmersville Lodge, transferred to me for decision by M. W. Bro. GIBSON, was simply this: After favorable report by an Examining Committee on application of a candidate, can the Master refuse to ballot or initiate on the ground that the Lodge has not jurisdiction over the candidate by reason of non-residence? I decided that he had the right to do so. 5. In answer to a host of inquiries as to the work and lectures of Masonry, I have decided that no printed or written book of any kind, pretending to contain any of the secrets of the Masonic work and lectures, has ever been indorsed, recommended or approved by this Grand Lodge or any officer thereof, and that the standard work of this Grand Lodge, taught orally, and not otherwise, by the R. W. Grand Lecturer and his assistants, is the only Masonic work, ritual, or lectures adopted or approved by this Grand Lodge, and that the composers, publishers, or users of any other are liable to discipline.

The condition of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be seen by the Report of the Trustees. The main object in view at present is to press the completion of the building, so as to receive from it, at the earliest possible moment, an income which, after paying any debt which may hereafter possibly be incurred, may be applicable solely to the purposes of the Asylum. Any such debt may possibly be avoided by a vigorous effort of the Craft, and liberal contributions now may have the effect of placing, at the completion of the hall, a fund in the hands of the trustees which may be at once devoted to the asylum. The trustees and the Grand Lodge are both indebted to R. W. Bro. SINCLAIR for aid in relieving the hall from a large assessment, and for counsel in the application for the release from taxation.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the general report of the condition of the Craft is favorable, and that to the officers of the Grand Lodge, the District Deputies, and the Grand Lecturer, I owe my sincere thanks for the prompt attention which they have given to the interests of the craft, and for their counsel and information, which have greatly lightened the labors of my office.

During the reading of the above address the Grand Master was frequently interrupted by applause, and particularly at the portion of it relating to French Masonry and as to the attitude to be taken by the New-York Grand Lodge toward the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The address although much briefer than usual, is one of peculiar significance and of special importance. On motion, it was ordered that it be referred to a Special Committee for subdivision. The Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Wardens were appointed as such Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, presented his annual report, of which the following is the substance: Total amount of money received for Masonic year ending May 31, 1871, $63,854 10. The said sum was received from the following sources: Dues of Lodges, $62,476 75; fees for dispensations and warrants to new Lodges, $760; dispensations to confer third degree, $120; certificates and diplomas, $402 50; sale of transactions, $94 95—total as stated, $63,854 10. The number of Lodges granted warrants during the year have been ten, as follows: Faxton, No. 697; Herder, No. 698; Harmonic, No. 699; Aquila, No. 700; Beacon Light, No. 701; Marble, No. 702; Gavel, No. 703; Tuscan, No. 704; Acacian, No. 705, and Cincinnatus, No. 706.

The Chamber of Dispensations for new Lodges during the year Seven has been as follows: Mount Horeb, at Mooers Forks, Clinton County; Kisco, at Mount Kisco, Westchester County; Merchants', at New-York City; Ridgewood, at Brooklyn; Standard, at Chester, Orange County; Pelham, at City Island, Westchester County, and Social, at Kendall, Orleans County.

The number of Lodges making returns during the year has been 635, and in these bodies the following work has been accomplished: Initiations during the year, 6,778; affiliations, 1,081; total number of Masons registered, 7,859. The number of Masons admitted during year has been 1,844; expelled, 47; suspended, 33; stricken from roll, 2,037; restored to membership, 349; died, 702; total number of Masons now in State in good standing, May 1, 1871, 75,262; total number of warranted Lodges now on roll, 649.

The general condition of the Craft is reported healthy.

THE HALL AND ASYLUM REPORT.

R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN next presented the annual report of the state of the Hall and Asylum Fund, from which the following extracts are made: Cash on hand at date of last report, $44,887 58; received from various sources during the year, $70,985 53. Total $115,873 11. The largest sums received from different sources during the year were as follows: From initiation fees, $20,277; from Masonic picnic held last Summer, $5,000; from Grand Commandery Knights Templar, $3,000, and from Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, $7,000. The Lodges donating over $1,000 have been New-York No. 330, and Adelphic No. 348. The total expenditure for year to date (June 2) have amounted to $94,111 20, leaving now on hand $21,761 91. The total fund invested in the Hall and Asylum, including payment for lots of $340,000, is $455,433 11. It is estimated that the sum of $400,000 will be required to complete the work.

OTHER REPORTS.

M. W. JAMES GIBSON, Chairman of Special Committee appointed to devise measures for the erection of the proposed Asylum in connection with the new Hall, presented a report in which it was urged mainly that the work on the Hall be pushed forward and prosecuted with all due dispatch.

M. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN presented report of the Library Committee, in which it was recommended that an appropriation for binding some 2,000 valuable pamphlets belonging to and now in possession of the Grand Lodge, be made. The report also set forth that the books belonging to the Grand Lodge had been examined and classified.

M. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, Grand Treasurer, presented his annual report. The figures corresponded with those contained in the report of the Grand Secretary.

All the reports were placed on file, or referred to the proper Committees.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the various working committees for the present session of the Grand Lodge, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master:

Credentials of Members and Returns of Lodges.—R. W. James M. Austin, W. R. R. Rankin, W. Samuel C. Seaman.

Condition of Masonry.—M. W. James Gibson, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. John J. Crane, M. W. Stephen H. Johnston, R. W. Christopher G. Fox, R. W. John A. Foster, W. Daniel W. Tallcott.

Warrants.—R. W. Elwood E. Thorne, W. G. W. Gregory, W. J. Teichman, W. Andrew S. Weller, W. N. Z. Baker, W. L. H. Concklin, W. Jacob M. Kimball, W. Thomas H. Bennett, W. George B. Hayes.

Grievances.—R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, R. W. Reeves E. Selmes, W. T. C. Chittenden, W. Enoch George, W. James B. King, W. G. W. Griswold, R. W. John D. Servis.

Finance.—R. W. Edmund L. Judson, W. Robert H. Thomas, W. Jason Collier, R. W. Charles E. Young, R. W. Charles B. Wade.

Accounts of Representatives.—Not filled.

Unfinished Business.—W. J. B. Jones, B. W. E. A. Harris, B. W. William H. Davis.

Constitution and By-Laws.—R. W. Allen C. Beach, W. Wm. Carson, W. George E. C. Seaman, W. Thomas Bell, W. Hugh Morton, W. Jeremiah Mulford, W. John P. P. White.

Appeals.—W. Samuel Jones, W. William F. Fenn, W. I. K. Burnett, W. William H. Miller, W. John Scrymgeour.

Charity.—M. W. John W. Simons, R. W. Philip Merkle, R. W. Charles B. Gray, R. W. Nathaniel Gladding, R. W. Oliver G. Brady.

Printing.—R. W. S. S. Marshall, R. W. Josiah Shove, R. W. William A. Brodie.

On Hall and Asylum.—R. W. James W. Husted, W. Frank Abbott, W. W. H. Haskell, R. W. J. William Wait, W. Fred. E. Mitchell, W. W. A. Gardener, R. W. William Shelp, W. William F. Rogers, W. John H. Cleckener.

Work and Lectures.—W. Mort. C. Addoms, W. Thos. R. Alford, W. and Rev. C. B. Ellsworth, W. James McCausland, W. H. P. Gregory, R. W. Charles B. Forster, W. Hiram Edgerton, W. Judson Perrine, W. William Vosburg.

On Exemplification of Work.—R. W. Joseph Koch, W. Henry D. Walker, W. William F. Sherwin, W. Henry A. Richey, W. Charles A. Gregory, W. O. D. M. Baker, R. W. Charles B. Gray, W. S. D. Thatcher, R. W. John L. Staats, Jr., W. Seth Whalen, W. Clinton Chatfield, R. W. John W. Havens, W. James Rockwell, W. Alexander F. Goodwin, W. William S. Gleason, L. H. Concklin, R. W. Levi M. Gano, W. William P. Durrant, W. D. J. Woodworth, W. Robert D. Jillson, W. C. P. Clark, W. John C. Graves, W. Thomas L. Higgins, W. E. G. Howard, W. A. D. Griswold.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion it was ordered that no evening sessions of the Grand Lodge be held during the annual communication.

The Grand Lodge then acted upon two amendments of the constitution partially adopted at the last session; one of these, fixing the fees for Grand Lodge traveling certificates at $5, $4 50 of which should be paid over to the Hall and Asylum Fund, was rejected. The other amendment, giving to subordinate lodges the power to prevent members in arrearage for lodge dues to vote for officers at the annual election, was adopted.

The annual election for Grand Lodge officers was fixed for to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 9 A. M. today.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—Annual Meeting of the Grand Council of Deliberation—Proceedings and Adjournment.

The representatives of the various subordinate bodies of this State, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, assembled Monday afternoon in annual conclave at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of transacting such business as appertains to this branch of Masonry. The annual meeting is termed a Council of Deliberation, and several important measures were yesterday acted upon. Ill. Bro. CLINTON F. PAIGE, of Binghamton, presided over the deliberations of the Council, in the place of Ill. Bro. ORRIN WELCH, of Syracuse, deputy of the District of New-York, of the Northern jurisdiction, unavoidably absent. The following-named Illustrious Brothers were present as representatives of the different lodges, chapters, councils and consistories of the State, and formed the Council. All are thirty-second degree Masons, but those to which the figures "33" are attached have attained the highest honors of the craft:

G. Saterlie, New-York; Clinton F. Paige, 33, Binghamton; C. F. McClenochan, 33, New-York; J. H. Hobart Ward, 33, New-York; A. P. Moriarty, 33, New-York; John Moon, 33, New-York; Henry T. Bragg, Brooklyn; F. W. Walker, Brooklyn; J. G. Barker, Brooklyn; Jesse M. White, Albany; Robert H. Waterman, 33, Albany; Robert Prathral, New-York; Edward M. Francis, New-York; M. J. Drummond, 33, New-York; Charles Roome, New-York; Fitzgerald Tisdale, 33, New-York; Richard P. Gibson, New-York; Henry J. Shields, 33, New-York; Charles H. Thomson, 33, Corning; John McCredie, Buffalo; Henry C. Banks, 33, New-York; James W. Husted, 33, Peekskill; E. L. Gaul, New-York; Isaac H. Brown, New-York; John H. Lefferts, New-York; Wm. V. Smith, New-York; Seymour H. Stone, 33, Syracuse; E. J. Loomis, 33, Norwich; Wm. Carson, Rochester; John Hoole, New-York; J. H. Toome, New-York; Frank L. Storbell, Binghamton; Robert Macoy, 33, New-York; Alfred Woodham, 33, New-York; Walter M. Fleming, New-York; Royal G. Willard, New-York.

After the organization of the Council the various working committees were appointed, and matters pertaining to the rite discussed. The most important question decided was in relation to a petition to the Supreme Council for the formation of another council and consistory in this City, and the Grand Council was asked to request the Deputy of the district to favorably consider the petition. After a somewhat long discussion the question was decided in the affirmative. In regard to the formation of new Lodges of Perfection at Troy and Norwich, and also a Chapter of Rose Croix at the latter place, the subject was acted upon favorably. After the reports of the committees had been received, the grand officers were named by committee for the ensuing year, the list being the same as that of last, with the exception of Ill. Bro. CARSON, he being appointed Grand Chancellor vice Ill. Bro. GEO. W. STEBBINS, deceased.

After taking suitable notice of the death, during the past year, of Ill. Bro. GILES M. HILLYER, Grand Minister of State of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, the announcement of which event was made by Ill. Bro. HENRY C. BANKS, the Grand Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE DOOMED CITY.

The Fever Renewing Its Ravages in the City of Buenos Ayres.

A Lull in the Fury of the Epidemic—Return of the Inhabitants—Sudden Reappearance of the Plague With Redoubled Malignancy.

Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the stricken capital of the Argentine Republic as not only not having improved, but having grown alarmingly worse. The last advice from Buenos Ayres by Brazilian steamer to Lisbon and telegraphed here, as already published, report the number of deaths at 700 per diem. A gentleman by the *North America*, direct from Buenos Ayres, estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease out of a population of 250,000, and that there were 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. A more deplorable picture could scarcely have been conceived than is given of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, within the fated limits of one of the most beautiful cities on the southern Continent. Since the reception of the above sad information, the arrival of the steamer *Humboldt* brings, if anything, still sadder news. About the 1st of May the fever seemed as though it was gradually but slowly abating.

HOPE AT LAST.

It was not so violent in its attacks, the deaths were less frequent, and sanguine hopes were expressed that the city was about shaking off its grave-clothes and beginning a new life. Slowly those who had fled to the villages in the interior, at the first advent of the destroyer, began to return to their once happy homes in the city, hardly one of which had not been robbed of some fond treasure—some dear brother, or some fond father who had braved death in its most loathesome form, among his bales and his books. The machinery of Government again commenced to move, the hum-drum of trade and traffic was again heard on the quays and on 'Change, the breeze that swayed among the palm-trees once more bore health on its wings, and all seemed invigorated and rejuvenated. From a struggling few, the returning inhabitants increased day by day until almost all once more occupied their homes.

ALL HOPE BANISHED.

Like the mysterious workings of the dread cyclone at sea, an ominous lull, succeeded by a low moaning sound as if the very ocean bewailed its lashing, the wind waved through the graceful branches of the stately palm and bore on its bosom surcharge of infection. In the night the fell destroyer was among them again more merciless than ever. One by one of those who had lately considered themselves so fortunate in escaping the disease were stricken down and in a few hours were borne to their last resting place. A panic seized all, and in the terror of the moment little was thought of the means so that the flight was made secure from a death which in its horrible attendants can never be equaled. The fever raged and the flight continued. Business was again suspended, and the Government was about being moved to the City of Rosario when the gentlemen who brought the above information left for Montevideo.

BUENOS AYRES ISOLATED.

Advices by the *Humboldt*, which left Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of May, with Montevideo dates to the 30th, state that all communication between the fever-ridden city of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo had been positively prohibited. Another account gives a very graphic picture of the effects of the epidemic in Buenos Ayres. It says that the city was truly silent in death. Here and there pitiful objects, sallowed and saffroned by fever and long suffering, who would look at you with a wild, vacant stare as they passed, were seen straggling through the streets and along the once beautiful Calle de la Victoria, some doubtless on errands of mercy, others wandering listlessly by, seemingly knowing not whither they went.

A PICTURE OF GLOOM.

In the grand old cathedrals and churches, the organ peals were stifled by the heavy, dank atmosphere of the fevered precincts, and instead of the melodious swell of a symphony, a low dull moan, in striking consonance with the wail of the dying, resounded upon the ear as requiem upon requiem was chanted for the dead. A veritable pall seemed to have been thrown over the once lovely capital of the Argentine Republic, and the imagination could easily ascribe the intense feeling of oppression which prevailed to a universal death doom to all within. The air, loaded with contagion, had a suffocating effect, which even extended to the remarkably deep-toned bells so peculiar to the churches of all Spanish-American cities. The chimes, once so sonorous, gave forth a cracked, death-like clank as they tolled cortége after cortége from the sanctuary to the cemetery. In the commercial quarter, the marts were deserted and the busy hum silenced; for the merchant, with all his eagerness to accumulate wealth, had long since fled before the fatal march of the malady with those much dearer to him than all his gold. The gloom, the sadness was all-pervading; even the shipping that lay in the glassy stream in front of the city, though not infected with the disease, looked dull, motionless and lifeless as they rode idly at anchor, with their huge sails dangling langudly against the masts, giving evidence of the panic and wholesale desertions from on board.

In the suburbs, recently embowered in bloom and floral loveliness, the shrubbery and plants appeared to have partaken of the surrounding ghastliness, and languished and died where once they grew in such rank luxuriance.

ALL IN DOUBT.

As stated above, all communication had ceased between Buenos Ayres and the outer world, consequently there is no information in regard to the mortality among the American and other foreign residents. It is however reported that Mr. SAMUEL F. LAFONE, an eminent English merchant, had been carried off by the malady. Through the commendable zeal of Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, the Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at this port, and the munificent charity of a number of merchants, the last steamer to South America carried out nearly $5,000 to aid the sufferers in Buenos Ayres.

It is hardly possible, it is now said, that the fever will abate until the frost appears, which is never very heavy in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and there is but little doubt but by that time the South American City of Buenos Ayres will be in truth a City of the Dead.

The War in Uruguay.

The *Humboldt* brings the report of the continuance of hostilities in the Republic of Uruguay with no material advantage to either side. The war is said to be carried on with all the venom and atrocity which usually characterizes the warfare between belligerents in Spanish America. The country in the interior is being rapidly made desolate by plunder, and the people are fleeing to the towns and cities for protection.

MR. TYNG IN CHICAGO.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., on the Existing Troubles in Christ Church.

The Chicago papers of Monday give long reports of the sermons delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., of this City, in Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday, to which Rev. Mr. CHENEY ministers. Mr. TYNG had been the recipient of a note from Bishop WHITEHOUSE, wherein the writer informed Mr. TYNG that he had learned of his intention to preach in Christ Church, and reminded him of the cannon forbidding his participation in the services with a deposed clergyman. Mr. TYNG paid no heed to the letter, he preaching both sermons, and Mr. CHENEY reading the morning and evening services for him. In the evening the church was crowded, hundreds of people being unable to obtain even standing room, though the chancel and vestry were filled. The following is the text of the sermon preached in the evening:

"Jesus heard that they had cast him out; and when he had found him, he said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God?"—St. John, ix., 35.

The first thought, he said, suggested by the passage was that the Church and Christ were not identical. There was a Church from the foundation of the world that was of Christ. The visible Church was a fallible organization. Pope had excommunicated Pope, and Bishop Bishop. Christ warned His disciples to expect persecution. The Kingdom which He came to establish was to contain that which was to be cast out as well as finally accepted. The prophecy of the mixed Church had been fulfilled. The worldliness of the Church had kept the world worldly. The second thought was that it is most unwise for the Church to appeal to violence, and still more opposed to the Master was a critical, fault-finding spirit in the Church. There was but one charge of violence in the early Church, which was at Antioch. When the Church interfered with the liberty of the Christian's relation to his own Lord, it became Anti-Christ, and it was a blessing to be excommunicated. Jesus Christ found a historical, holy Church when He came to man, and He submitted to the Church in its forms and ceremonies. This Church has cast Him out and crucified him. To assert that the Christian Church was the continuation of the Jewish Church was to undermine the integrity of history. The Christian Church was formed by excommunication from the Jewish Church. Cast-outs were not castaways, and their prayers would reach God, who would see that justice was done. Jesus overruled, and there was nothing like persecution to extend faith. The blood of the martyrs proved the seed of the Church. It confirmed faith, intensified love, established hope, and developed character in men. The persecution of the Christians by NERO increased their numbers. The promises of God to those who suffered for His sake were indicated, and the punishment threatened upon the wicked men spoken of. In conclusion, Mr. TYNG said: Let the Church be warned! Remember, Jesus hears, Jesus judges, Jesus overrules, in the things which are done against His children. In churches whose laws of discipline and policy of administration are determined by the general sentiment of the entire membership, these words of caution are not in apostrophe. They have a personal point and present bearing. My dear friends who constitute the visible organized Church, beware how, for a trifling pretext, you suffer your sympathy to be diverted from one upon whom the accepting smile and approving strength of Jesus Christ yet rests. Let all the anathemas of man be silenced by the "well done" of our Lord. Hold fast to the old Catholic doctrine: "In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Beware, did I say, of an uncharitable judgment? Perchance the arraignment of thy brother, like the woman taken in her sin, may prove thine own condemnation and confusion. Let them that are sinless before God and man cast stones.

WEST POINT.

Progress of the Examinations—The Graduates—Cadet Grant—The "Plebes"—The Latest Sensations—Distinguished Arrivals—Official Changes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

The regular examination season is now in its second week. Four more weeks will end the story. The cadets term this severe ordeal their "Purgatory," rather an apt title in view of the severity of the test. There is very little variation between the present and past scholastic standard of this institution. Most of the talk of the new and higher grade of studies is among the anxious and hopeful candidates for admission. The discoveries of modern times have affected the profession of arms as well as all other sciences, and many of these great changes were noticed today with very good grace by a heroic and venerable graduate who has by no means grown rusty in his retirement. If there are more studies for cadets now than in former years, the improved methods of instruction certainly equalize the difference between this and the crude and tedious system of yore.

The First Class record this year is good. It would have been better were it free from sundry demerits—which have before been alluded to—as growing out of their wild and boyish "vigilance committee" prank last Fall. In point of fact, the consciousness of that misstep undoubtedly stimulated them to extraordinary activity in their studies. Possibly, as a result of this, is their successful progress in engineering, mathematics, gunnery and tactics, which has elicited enthusiastic commendation from all observers.

It is a rather curious spectacle to witness the monotonous routine of the Board of Visitors. They are in reality a myth. The Academic Professors alone determine the cadet standing. The Board is merely an *ex officio* galaxy of observers, who come, look, interrogate and report. Everything social, technical and financial is under their inspection. They are a Board of reviewers and reporters generally, with very meagre qualifications in military matters. Their occasional interference and colloquial attempts to catechise the cadets are almost invariably as painful and amusing to the Faculty as they are amazing to the nonplussed classmen. Imagine the effect of a portly, dignified and self-possessed Visitors discourse upon the superiority of "rifled breeches on cannon," "bayonets," "pompions," "*cal*vary tactics." With all civility to this civilian military Board, it must be acknowledged that their sphere is rather farcical. Almost every attempt they make to catechise is a blunder, and the cause of confusion and suppressed merriment among the boys, who find it difficult to keep their faces straight.

THE GRADUATES.

West Point has not advanced in any particular, except in its "outward and visible signs." The *morale* and physique of the cadet *personnel* is not above—if indeed it is equal—to the level of former years. However invidious these comparisons may seem, facts are indisputable, and while the class of graduates this season may be fairly esteemed as excellent and well-educated gentlemen, there are few of the old-time characters bristling with genius and *esprit du corps*. So say the veteran military reviewers, and they account for the change by the political elements lately leavened into the lump. There may be something in this, and yet more in the results of the late war, showing the relative merits of regular and volunteer officers. A mention is due here to the solitary individual of the First Class, (and with the exception of the colored cadets, of the entire cadet corps) who has lately been the innocent target for scurrilous and generally unfounded newspaper attacks. It is the President's son—FREDERICK D. GRANT. Were some one else his father, he would probably have passed with others—almost unnoticed. Cadet GRANT'S name on the class-roll stands twenty-fifth from the head. Certainly, no one can maintain that the authorities have either concealed his defects or condoned his offenses. The demerit books prove that fact. That he has faults and follies like his fellows is as evident, and that is all. But that he has been held as amenable as any other cadet—to ordinary regulations—is well known to every one here. Nearly all the reports to the contrary have been traced to suspended, dismissed and disappointed cadets. His examination this year has astonished even his instructors. He has done splendidly—so much so that once or twice audible comment has been made by the examiners. In the critical hour of his academic course, he has seemed to grasp all the resources of his intellect, and found them ready to meet every emergency. In this, and other respects, there is a strong resemblance to his distinguished father. His personal appearance and manner is very quiet and unassuming, and there is not a more popular young man in the institution. He seems to avoid all affectation, and acts utterly unconscious of being the President's son.

Yesterday's examinations indicated that the final result would make a very considerable alteration in the order of the First Class standing, and today has increased the probabilities. This standing is determined by a general average of the entire figures of the academic course, up to the conclusion of their cadet experience. Sage seers prophecy that Cadet GRANT'S name will be transferred from twenty-fifth to about seventeenth. Unless something unexpected should occur, the First Class will be off "the anxious seat" by Saturday, and the diplomas will be awarded next Wednesday. President GRANT, Secretary BELKNAP, Gen. SHERMAN, and others, are expected to be present.

THE "PLEBES."

The new candidates for gray uniform, bell-buttons and other etceteras of cadet glory, have had all their agony cut short by the decision of their individual fates. Among the successful ones are Mr. YOUNG, one of the many branches of the great Mormon "Prophet" BRIGHAM YOUNG'S family. He passed the ordeal by the smallest possible margin, and seemed remarkably indifferent about it, as though he was the least interested of all parties concerned. He came, as he says, on very sudden and unexpected notice, with scant time for preparation. With the new colored cadet, NAPIER, it was quite the reverse. Upon his arrival here he trembled in his shoes with apprehension, when his "colored man and brother, SMITH, depicted the "Rubicon" that must be passed. But to the surprise of everybody, especially himself, he was well furnished, and met every question with prompt and intelligent answers. The physical examination of both of these candidates was very satisfactory.

Both are fine-looking, healthy, able-bodied lads, with the nature of those "born to command." Twenty-one of the rejected plebes have departed with woe-begone countenances. Civilians who viewed them with other feelings, wonder why this should be so when the attractions of civil life are contrasted with the monotonous routine and doubtful possibilities of the regular army. The genuine and ill-concealed anguish of sundry fond parents who have fixed their hearts upon a cadet career at West Point for their ambitious boys is really pitiable to witness. A rare exception to the foregoing list needs to be noted. A pious parent of one of these rejected lads, while listening in the vicinity of the barracks, heard such a constant stream of profanity and vulgarity as to feel quite rejoiced subsequently at his son's rejection.

"Swearing like a trooper" seems a popular accomplishment eagerly sought for and thoroughly acquired by practice. There are thoughtful men who ascribe many of the cadets' shortcomings to their almost utter isolation from society. They are almost entirely excluded from the elevating influences of refined and cultivated female companionship. Home and its moral safeguards, during their four years—almost imprisonment—here is removed afar off, so far as to lose much of its power.

THE LATEST SENSATIONS.

There is no little excitement and speculation here concerning the removals and changes of officers, present and prospective. Gen. PITCHER, the Superintendent, is to be succeeded by Gen. RUGER. Major BOYNTON, the highly-esteemed and widely-known Adjutant, is transferred to the Dry Tortugas—a change that all who know his invaluable qualities deeply regret. Several others are to be removed. The Graduating Class have been relieved from the penalty inflicted for their misdoings last season, and the order of the Secretary of War was read on parade last night, much to the delight of the boys. Six members of the class are excluded from the benefit of the order. There is but a faint prospect that a graduate ball will be permitted.

Miss CHRISTINE NILLSON and attendants arrived last night. She is the guest of Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, at Cozzens' Hotel, which is rapidly filling up with its usual quota of Summer boarders. The Parry House, a few rods distant, also has many guests present and prospective. There is an unprecedented number of applications for rooms everywhere.

A cavalry drill, under command of Capt. A. E. BATES, was held on the Plains at 5 o'clock today. It was a very fine display and elicited applause from the Board of Visitors and spectators. At 6 o'clock President GRANT arrived by steamer, and was saluted with twenty-one guns from Battery Ringgold. He was accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and Miss NELLIE, and will remain until Monday next. Senator CARPENTER, Gen. MCKEEVER and Count GASPERIN are also here. The evening dress parade was unusually attractive on account of the cool and delicious river breeze and mountain fragrance. Miss NILSSON is expected to sing for the cadets to-morrow evening.

A. ST. C.

Probable Murder—Terrible Result of a Quarrel Between Negroes.

At ten o'clock last night two negroes, named JOHN LEE and SAMUEL MORRIS, aged about twenty-one years, became involved in a quarrel about a white woman. The party were drinking together at No. 40 Baxter-street; opprobrious epithets and threats were exchanged, and they separated. Afterward they met in a rear alle-yway, when LEE drew a clasp-knife and plunged it into MORRIS' abdomen, making a ghastly wound, through which the intestines protruded. MORRIS was conveyed to the Park Hospital in great agony, and apparently in a dying condition. The murderer was arrested by Capt. KENNEDY and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house. He is a brutal-looking fellow, and does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. The physicians in attendance on the wounded man stated, at 1 o'clock this morning, that MORRIS would not probably survive many hours, as the patient was evidently rapidly sinking.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square,) has received his usual good supply of foreign papers by the latest steamers. The *Graphic*, in addition to numerous other fine pictures, gives a double-page engraving of the race for the Derby. There is also a splendid portrait of the late Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. The *Illustrated London News* is valuable for its Parisian sketches during the war of the Commune, and it also gives a large picture of the Derby race-course. There is a striking double-page sketch of the fall of the column in the Place Vendome. Engravings are also given of Tichborne House, accompanied by an interesting account of the TICHBORNE family and estates. Mr. BRENTANO also has the *Saturday Review*, *Punch* and *Nature*, all of which can easily be supplied to customers in the country.

SELECTIONS OF PRECIOUS STONES.—Adopting as a basis the duties paid on diamonds in the United States, and adding to that the value of other precious stones, such as rubies, emeralds, &c., the aggregate worth of unmounted gems sold yearly in the United States reaches about ten millions of dollars. If then there be such a large sum expended, the purchaser should have some knowledge of the value of these substances. Public taste, which is growing every day more notably informed and better appreciative of the excellence of the jeweler's art, still displays some ignorance in regard to the absolute or comparative value of precious stones. Purchasers of jewels should always bear in mind that the more perfect the specimen, the more it is worth. If it be a diamond, great fire, absolute brilliancy, freedom from flaws, perfection of form, and absence of all tinge of color, help to enhance its value. If it possess all these traits, it will command a price five times more than a stone having a single defect. In emeralds and rubies other points are looked at. Though colored stones, they must have brilliancy and life, and especially what is called intensity of color. In the emerald this color varies from a pale green, hardly deeper than an aqua-marine, when its value is comparatively small, to that deep shade which has all the richness and decision of color that renders it so beautiful. In the ruby this same depth of color is necessary. Both these stones, especially the emerald, are much subject to flaws, and an emerald without a flaw it is almost impossible to find. When a ruby has size and color it will command a price equal to that of a perfect diamond. As a rule, then, in selecting precious stones, that distinctive color of the gem is to be sought for which is readily appreciable by the cultivated eye. As questions of this nature are more or less difficult to decide, we visited the establishment of Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, of No. 22 John-street, upstairs. Courting an examination, they displayed their choice selection of precious stones, and we found them ready to give us all the commercial details in regard to them. By adopting such a method we readily acquired an insight into their comparative values. We believe that in this way only can a natural confidence, which should exist between buyer and seller, be obtained.—*Brooklyn Union.*

For $2 per line, we will insert an advertisement one month in thirty-five first-class Maryland newspapers. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 IN GOLD DRAWN

every seventeen days. Prizes cashed.

Information furnished. The HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR DOUBLOONS, SPANISH BANK BILLS, BONDS, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Lady who was 26 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates coarse pimples, tan, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor suffering, teething children.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-dressing keeps head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world, for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, original designs. Established 1840.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

MARRIED.

AUFFMORDT—HARBECK.—On Tuesday, May 30, in London, WILLIAM AUFFMORDT, son of Clemens A. Auffmordt, of Paris, to EVELYN, daughter of William H. Harbeck, of this City.

DOWNING—WOOD.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, June 5, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. C. H. DOWNING, of Brooklyn, to Miss GEORGINA L. WOOD, daughter of Hon. George P. Wood, of Nassau, N. P., deceased.

DEPEYSTER—MOORE.—On Tuesday, June 6, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., NICHOLAS DEPEYSTER to [illegible], daughter of Wm. S. Moore, all of this City.

[illegible]—CONKLING.—At [illegible], June 1, 1871, by Rev. S. H. Weston, [illegible] Rev. J. [illegible], of Roscoe, to Miss A. W. CONKLING, of the latter place.

DIED.

BERRY.—Suddenly, June 4, JOSEPHINE [illegible], widow of the late John Berry, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Four Corners, Staten Island, Wednesday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at West New-Brighton Landing awaiting the arrival of boat leaving foot of Dey-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, June 4, DAVID CLARK, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, June 8, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the upper depot on the arrival of the train leaving foot of Chambers-st. at 12:45 P. M.

DICKINSON.—At her late residence, Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 5, Mrs. RUTHY S. DICKINSON, widow of the late John Dickinson, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

HUBBELL.—On Tuesday, June 6, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Anson Hubbell and daughter of William Montgomery, of Danbury, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 50 West 46th-st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, on the 12½ train, for interment.

GREENLEAF.—On Tuesday, June 6, JOSEPH GREENLEAF, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

LOWERRE.—On Sunday, June 4, FRANK M., only son of G. Williams and Josephine Lowerre, aged 14 years and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 445 Lexington-av.

MIDDLEBROOK.—At her residence, June 3, Mrs. LUCRETIA J. MIDDLEBROOK, wife of the late Col. Geo. Middlebrook, of Wilton, Conn., aged 71 years.

ROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., June 6, Mr. WM. ROSS, aged 72.

Funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, J. M. Purdon, No. 55 Elizabeth-av., Thursday, June 8, at 4 P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M., and foot of Liberty-st. at 2½ P. M.

VAN WAGENEN.—Suddenly, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Monday, June 5, WILLIAM ALEXANDER VAN WAGENEN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y., on the 4th day of June, of typhoid fever, KATE WOOLSEY, only daughter of Dr. Bartow Wright, aged 21 years.

WRIGHT.—At Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday June 4, of typhoid fever, KATE W., only daughter of Dr. Bartow and Mary A. Wright, aged 21 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 52 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 23d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 10, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 7 A. M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 9½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WELCOME TO HON. HORACE GREELEY.—The Special Committee appointed by the Union Republican General Committee to welcome Hon. HORACE GREELEY on his return from the South, will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 6 and 7, at the Republican Head-quarters, corner of 5th av. and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.

All Republican organizations desiring to participate are respectfully invited to send delegates to meet with the Committee.

D. D. CONOVER,	ROBERT C. BROWN,
THOS. E. STEWART,	JOHN COCHRANE,
GEORGE W. PALMER,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,	GEO. F. COACHMON.

Special Committee.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Now is the time to have boys and girls taught swimming, diving and floating, so that when in the country they can enjoy themselves without danger. Lessons at New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 30th-st. Send for circular.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOUNG AMERICA AHOY!

100,000

BOYS AND GIRLS,

Who accompanied the Academy Ship,

YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD:

As recorded in the first series of Log Books, under the titles of "Outward Bound," "Shamrock and Thistle," "Red Cross," "Dikes and Ditches," "Palace and Cottage," and "Up the Rhine," are hereby notified that the "Young America," refitted and provisioned by her old commander, is again afloat, and continuing her voyages abroad. The account of her trip and the adventures of her crew will be given to our Boys and Girls, under the title of

UP THE BALTIC;

OR, YOUNG AMERICA IN NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Written by OLIVER OPTIC.

A handsome 16mo volume. Illustrated. Price $1 50.

Ready at the bookstores all over the country,

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Book-sellers will please forward their orders.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM,

Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican electors of the District are informed that THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at No. 86 6th-av., is the last for enrollment.

JOHN D. LAWSON,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
GEORGE W. CLARKE,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
F. A. CONKLING,
FRANCIS F. RESCH,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republicans of this District are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M., at Head-quarters, No. 468 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for the purpose of enrolling their names as members of the Association. Benj. Merritt, Joseph B. Pelleck, W. C. Richardson, Inspectors.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Republicans of this district are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee appointed by Messrs. Schultz and Orton, under the authority of the State Committee, will meet to receive applications from persons desiring to become members of the Republican Association of the District, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 5, 6 and 7, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M. James W. Beekman, Matthew McDougall, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Charles C. Pinckney, Jacob Schoenhof, E. Delafield Smith, John Crawford.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district will be in attendance for that purpose at Plimpton Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on the evenings of FRIDAY, June 2, MONDAY, June 5, and WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Hiram Merritt, James H. Sackett, John Baier, Robert B. Boyd, James McGee, Marshall B. Blake, John H. Brady.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—LAST NIGHT OF ENROLLMENT.—Pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the Committee on Reorganization appointed by the State Committee, the Republican electors of this district are invited to enroll as members of the Association to be thereby formed, at the hall, No. 193 West 48th-st., corner 7th-av., where the undersigned, appointed to supervise the enrollment will attend for that purpose, on the evenings of MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, from 7 to 10 P. M.

Jno. R. Russell,	Chas. A. Flammer, Joel W. Mason,
Saml. W. Clay,	George W. Blunt, Benj. K. Phelps,
	John Bradford.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district, in pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, will meet for that purpose at Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 5, 6 and 7, from 7 to 10 P. M. All Republicans are cordially invited.

WM. F. HARADON,	SIMON SEWARD,
OTIS T. HALL,	STEPHEN ROBERTS,

NELSON CRAWFORD,
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., Secretary.

THE BUGBEAR OF IMPERIALISM.

A Conservative Southern Journal's Opinions of Some of Democratic Cant.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 31.

For some time we have heard fears expressed that the Government of our States is drifting toward an autocracy; that the barriers and checks, the balances and limitations of the Federal system are in process of removal; that the people are less and less concerned about these changes and decays; that the masses are getting weary of the old principles claimed and vindicated by the generation contemporary with JACKSON, CLAY, CALHOUN, and WEBSTER; that the best talent of the country is directed to monetary, manufacturing, railroad, and mercantile pursuits, and that those who are powerful by wealth are more than ready to strengthen themselves by an imperial combination.

But looking around us all over our broad continent, through every State, in all degrees of latitude and longitude, through the ranks of all parties, we have seen nothing that casts before it the shadow of a coming empire. We see no great soldier returning home from foreign conquest, the idol of his legions, loaded down with shining spoils and heaps of golden tribute, with royal and noble slaves chained to the dusty wheels of his chariot, wetting the streets of our capital with their bootless floods of sorrow. We have had a great civil war, but out of it there has come no great and preponderant spirit fitted to "bestride this fair world like a Colossus." The war demanded, employed and made conspicuous much splendid talent which would have done honor to any side of any cause in any country or age; but it neither produced nor made conspicuous a Cæsar, a Hannibal, a Cromwell, a Swedish Charles, a Spanish Emperor, a Peter, a Wellington, or a Bonaparte. Take the whole country through, after such a fine opportunity for development and display, and we find no man now living who has in him the first element of imperial grandeur of character, or the first requisite for a successful autocrat.

But if there were one or more of such with known and marked spirit and capacity for government, men who only lack opportunity to show that they can dare as audaciously and yet do as wisely as any who have gone before them, what could any one of them, or all combined, do with such a people as ours toward moulding them into an imperial form or decorating their necks with the gilded collars of servility to a supreme master? Perhaps there is nothing else so far aloof from the thoughts and hearts of our people at this day as the desire or dream of a North American Emperor. They are a little weary of hearing politicians talk about political liberty; sometimes in their disgust at the silly freaks of men in office they express a wish (which they do not feel) that the country was again under martial law and the sway of one General; sometimes they fret over the ignorance of the masses, and wish that they had a master; sometimes they repine at the heavy load of taxes, and pray for a ruler who would govern more economically; but these fits and notions pass away, and they return to the ideas and feelings which have come down to them through many generations of liberty-loving ancestors. Imperialism has no advocate among the people. The time has not come when any prominent lecturer or journalist can be tolerated in advocating an American autocrat.

Those who aspire to dictatorial power oftenest base their hopes upon the armed men under their command, subject to their will, promoted by their favor, and rewarded by their bounty. The army must have more hopes from the aspirant individually than they have from the old and legitimate government of their country. He must make it to their interest to look to him for emolument and honor rather than to the country at large, or its government. There is no such disposition on the part of the officers of our army. They will from habit, discipline and instinct obey their superior in command, but they would not hesitate a minute to withhold allegiance and respect from any one who should dare to supplant the liberties of his country.

There are also the great proprietary interests of the country, which cannot be combined and concentrated in a single hand. The great representatives of massive fortunes, the owners of ships, mills, towns and railroads cannot be taught that their rights will be more secure or their monetary welfare be better cared for under the government of a single man than under the machinery by which our people rule themselves. Social interests are equally adverse to imperialism, a court and all the guady and gilded frivolity of thrones, coronations, receptions, palaces and liveried retinues.

Having, then, no raw material from which an emperor could be made, having among all our people no desire to change the representative character of our Government, having a special and hereditary aversion to imperial and monarchical rule, the "coming empire" must be considered as the mere bugbear of timid and despondent minds.

The Four Mineral Belts of California.

From the San Francisco Alta.

There are four distinctly-marked mineral belts in California. Beginning at the first foot-hills above our great agricultural plains we have the copper belt, from which we have not made material realizations. The next belt, as you ascend the mountain range, is that in which the great mother vein is found. The Hayward, the App and the Mariposa Companies gold mines are in this belt. There is much silver in the ores. The mother vein usually exceeds twelve feet in thickness; it has short pay chutes and long stretches of unproductive quartz. The pay chutes are narrow at the outcrop, and seldom silver more than eight dollars of metal to the ton of selected rock. But the chutes widen and grow richer in depth; till, at 400 to 600 feet, the yield is sixteen to twenty dollars to the ton. Generally the rock is workable by ordinary mill process; but not over sixty per cent. of the gold is saved by present methods. The Hayward Vein on this great lead proves that at two thousand feet there is no sign of giving out.

The third belt, as you ascend, is known as the Limestone Range, to distinguish it from the others where slate and granite are the leading rocks. This third belt is also known as the Pocket Range, because the pay rock occurs, not in regular chutes, but in pocket deposits. Labor is too high to cover the risk of finding these widely-separated pockets, but the gold in them is more profuse than in belt No. 2. Therefore, this belt is but little explored.

The fourth and last belt yet known to us, is well up in the Sierras. It has not attracted much attention till recently. It is only where there has been a breakdown in the mountains, that the quartz veins show an outcrop here, which renders prospecting difficult. The prevailing rock is slate. It is in fissures crossing this rock that quartz veins occur, and it is only in quartz that gold is found, in all our belts. The ores of this belt are distinguished by their having a large proportion of base metals, viz: sulphuret of iron, lead, zinc and antimony, but they are also richer in gold generally, and the gold is more than usually disseminated through the rock. The metal appears in pay chutes, as in belt No. 2, and the encasing rock is so firm that little timbering is needed in the working shafts. This belt has been very little explored. The Confidence mine and the Soulsby, in Tuolumne County, are examples of the richness of ores in this belt. Latterly, some of our San Francisco capitalists have opened out three veins in this belt, near the famous Big-Tree Grove of Calaveras, where the richness of the ore has induced them to erect a first-class twenty-stamp mill. This development is drawing more attention to that high mountain range.

The McManus Suicide.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of MARY MCMANUS, aged fourteen years, who committed suicide by shooting. The facts developed at the inquest were those which have been published in the TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by suicide by shooting, and did not formally express any opinion upon the causes leading to the act.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The result of business at the Exchange yesterday (June 6) was not such as could have been expected from the quality of the property offered by the various auctioneers. The attendance was fair, but a manifest indisposition to bid was noticeable, and, as a consequence, the figures offered not approximating to the estimated value of the realty, no sales were effected. The following is a résumé of the transactions:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. offered for sale forty-seven building lots, located respectively on Fourth-avenue, One Hundred and Eighth-street and One Hundred and Ninth street, all full-sized lots. None of them were sold, however, although two on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, about 550 feet east of the avenue were bid off, one for $2,475, and the other for $2,650. The auctioneers announced that the property would be offered for the remainder of the season until sold at private sale.

JOHNSON & MILLER offered two large plots of ground, one on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 152 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and the other on the north side of One Hundredth-street, partially in rear of the above, 163 feet west of the avenue. The first plot containing three lots was nominally sold at $5,950 per lot and the second containing nearly four lots at $5,150 per lot. No transfer of title, however, was effected.

A handsome country-seat at Tarrytown, the residence of E. R. BOGARDUS, on Beekman-avenue, embracing a large house with 8 acres of land was offered by BLACKWELL & MARKS, and bids amounting to $17,750 received, but not sold. The upset price for the premises it was reported, is $20,000. Another country seat at Middletown Heights, Staten Island, the residence of Mr. JULIUS DEJONGE, comprising a handsome house with 3½ acres of land, was also offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON Co. On this property no bids were received. No further offerings were made and the result of the day's work as has been said was thoroughly unsatisfactory. A report of the suburban sale at Mount Vernon, conducted by S. DINGEE & Co., will appear tomorrow.

Today, at the Exchange, the great attraction is the auction sale of lots belonging to the Dyckman estate, a transaction which excites universal interest. The location of the property is well known, and all the facts in regard to it, the security of the investment, and other particulars, are too well understood to need a more extended reference. One fact in connection with this sale is, however, worthy of mention, that probably no one now living will ever again have an opportunity of attending an auction when ninety acres of land located on Manhattan Island will be offered for sale. A half century from now the story will be told as one almost requiring to be corroborated, in the same manner that we of the present day listen with wonder to the tale of the old settler who formerly crossed Canal-street on a foot bridge. The sale today is of special importance in its effect upon the future of the market, and should be attended with success. In addition one or two legal transactions will also be consummated.

In suburban property, S. DINGEE & Co. will offer a number of valuable building lots on Bergen Heights, Jersey City, N. J., all desirably located. The auction should command the attention of capitalists. Sale begins at 1 P. M., and takes place on the ground.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., OPPOSITE CENTRAL Park, three full fronts, of twenty-four lots, (each lot 25x159.) Price, $320,000.

ALSO.

For sale, on Boulevard, (Broadway,) corner 67th-st., eleven lots, (four on Boulevard and seven on street.) Price, $200,000.

ALSO.

On 5th-av., an elegant corner plot, near 79th-st, 102.2 x120. Price, $250,000.

ALSO.

Adjoining above, several fine street lots, at $20,000 each.

ALSO.

For sale or exchange for tenement property, two extra deep lots on 58th-st, near 6th-av. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

$50,000 FOR ONE OF THE MOST elegant houses in New-York, near 5th-av., above 42d-st., four-story stone, 20x66x100; terms to suit. Also four-story, 49th-st., 20x50x100, with extension, $33,000; also, in 49th-st., (leasehold,) four-story stone, 22x55x100, $35,000; terms to suit. Some other bargains in good locations. Parties wishing to buy cheap should purchase during the Summer.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A.—MADISON-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST., elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling, extra width; all modern improvements and handsomely furnished. Also a list of houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT in Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; one of the most eligible high-stoop houses; lot, 25x100; one of the finest locations in the neighborhood; price, with parlor furniture, $50,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE—French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $26,000, and every way modern, elegant, and complete.

GROUNDS—Eight acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS—Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown, by
F. W. CLARK, Executor,
Post-office Box No. 194 Northampton, Mass.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of settlers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A new house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; half an acre of ground, trees, shrubs, &c. Price $11,000. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL offices to let in the new Marquand Buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st.; terms moderate. Apply in the building.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 203 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRD AND CLOSING SALE
OF
CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK.
10 MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM BROADWAY.
MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Special train, with Grafulla's Band, at 11¼ A. M., Erie Railroad. Get maps and free passes of Auctioneers.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED
FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS,
(Leasehold.)
On the North-west Corner of
50th-st. and 5th-av.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
On Thursday, June 8, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
They are each 28 feet 8 inches wide, and 131 feet deep.

Fifteen years of the first term are yet to run, with three renewals of 21 years each, at a 5 per cent. valuation. Subject to the usual conditions of the Columbia College leases.

Present ground rent of corner lot $720. Inside lot $650.

Further particulars of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property south-west corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor:

COENTIES-SLIP AND PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick building and lot, situate on the south-west corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., and known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of
ISAAC DYCKMAN,
deceased, over
500 LOTS ON BROADWAY
and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD
and comprising toward
ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
LAST SALE OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE.
TITLE PERFECT.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND FREE EXCURSION.
FLATBUSH!
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
150 CHOICE LOTS
ON THE MARTENSE FARM.
SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE.
NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.

The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871,

On the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.

This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 400 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from

PROSPECT PARK,
FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.

All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.

Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.

INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.

A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.

FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.

For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Absolute sale, without reserve,
267 Choice Villa Plots,
Splendidly situated on the heights at
Rutherfurd Park,
on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

Situated on an elevated plateau, commanding magnificent views and surrounded by first-class improvements, the above is, without exception, the CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED IN THIS POPULAR LOCALITY.

The streets are opened. Plank walks extend from the depot to the property. The title is indisputable.

SALE PEREMPTORY.
EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

TERMS.—Fifteen per cent. and auctioneer fees of $10 per plot on day of sale, fifteen per cent. in ninety days and balance on mortgage for five years.

Train will leave via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 M. precisely.

Lunch on the arrival of the train.

Remember the day, TUESDAY, June 13.

Free tickets, maps, &c., may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE
OF 600 LOTS OF GROUND,
At Fordham, Westchester County,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
ADJOINING THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE GROUNDS AND THE LORILLARD ESTATE,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.
AT 1 P. M., AT ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
BEING FORMERLY PART OF THE POWELL FARM.

These lots are among the most valuable in this part of Westchester County, being on the Southern Boulevard, and on Union and Crescent, Cambreleng and Lorillard avs., and West Farm road. The Viaduct Railroad, now in progress, will make this one of the most valuable properties now before the public. Terms favorable. Take 11¼ A. M. trains from Harlem Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SKELDING & HALSTED, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 40 Wall-st.

F. E. SKELDING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. A. HALSTED,
Formerly of Lawrence Bros. & Co.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.

ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased,
ja17-law6mW*

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

BATHE YOUR FEET WITH THE ANTI-Callous Soap, earnest and easy remedy for corns, bunions, &c. To be obtained of all druggists. Wholesale at H. GERIN, 49 William-st. Agents wanted.

TO THE DRUGGISTS.—THE RUSSIAN Anti-Callous Soap may be obtained at wholesale of H. GERIN, No. 49 William st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "*Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy-yard at, (name the yard.)*" "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will at the option of the Bureau be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

Class "A" Excavation.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylums:

KITTERY, ME.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 27, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, "A."

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Red-wood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black-walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 16 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 1, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of June, 1871, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the light-vessels in the Third Light-house District for one year from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th June, 1872, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the Light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York or New-London, Conn., as will be designated by the Inspector in his requisitions, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office, and at the Custom-house at Newport, R. I., New-London and New-Haven, Conn.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Commodore U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the fourth division of their
CANADA AIR LINE,
extending from
CANFIELD TO FORT ERIE,
a distance of about
FORTY-FOUR MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of GEORGE LOWE REID, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 10th July, and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Fourth Division Air Line," addressed to the undersigned, will be received to the 24th July.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, May 27, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

WILLISTON,
KNIGHT & CO.,
74 and 76 Worth-st.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE "C.S.I." MARK.
SIX-CORD
SPOOL THREAD.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

FASHIONS.

Mrs. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York. LEADING STYLES.—Berlin Overskirt, Brussels Polonaise, Half-fitting Basque, Prussian Raglen, Premier Waist. THESE ARE the decided choice, graceful, elegant, made in any goods. Price, each pattern, 50 cents, mailed.

OUR NEW SYSTEM.

WITH EACH PATTERN we give a CLOTH MODEL (made up) which EXACTLY REPRESENTS the FINISHED GARMENT. Patterns fitted to the FORM and WARRANTED PERFECT.

SARATOGA,
NEWPORT,
LONG BRANCH,
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NIAGARA,
CATSKILLS,

THE BEST PLACE TO supply yourself and family with BOOTS AND SHOES is at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., upstairs. NEW GOODS just opened. Catalogues to be had at the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable woman to go to Providence, R. I., to wait on an invalid lady and sew; must be well recommended. Call at No. 28 East 39th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 1.

WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE—A boy to run of errands and make himself generally useful; must reside up-town on the west side; a boy preferred who writes a good hand; must reside with his parents. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., *Tribune* Buildings, upstairs.

WANTED—A FEW MILES FROM THIS City, a colored man who understands plain gardening and the care of horse, cow, &c.; also, a colored woman capable of doing the general house-work of a family of five; a man and wife preferred. Address or apply A. S. BANK, No. 185 Chatham-square.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan *Life* Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD IN a shipping and commission house; smart, active, good penman, and rapid at figures; must have good reference. Apply by letter only to J. M. FAVILL, Nos. 140 and 142 Broad-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, IN A PRIVATE family, two experienced Protestant servants, cook and laundress. Apply from 10 until 2 o'clock at No. 234 4th-av., corner 19th-st., Wednesday, June 7.

WANTED—IN A LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE, about twenty miles from New-York, a thoroughly competent housekeeper; an English Protestant preferred. Address Box No. 662 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one accustomed to do a large wash, with City references. Apply before 1 o'clock this day at No. 23 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO TAKE care of a child and sew; must be willing, neat and tidy in every respect; City references required. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 15 West 48th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as seamstress and to wait on an elderly lady; would have no objections to assist in light chamber-work; understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to the country; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as cook in a private family; good baker, and can make butter; willing to assist in the washing; has a boy, honest and willing, who can attend to the door and go of errands; no objection to the country; good reference from last place. Call at No. 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper; would take the entire charge of the house in the absence of the family; would have no objection to get the meals for one or two gentlemen; has no objection to go in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 250 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class seamstress; has a knowledge of dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country during Summer. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, pleating and all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens thoroughly; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 206 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in sickness; would like to wait on an invalid lady or child; highest recommendations from the family where she is now living. Call at No. 4 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; five years' City references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress and to take care of grown children; good seamstress; excellent person with children; five years' reference. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast-breads and deserts of all kinds. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as thorough chamber-maid; would take care of a growing child and do sewing; has three years and a half's reference from her last place. Apply at No. 221 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS AS MONTHLY nurse by a Protestant; has the best of City reference; would wait on an invalid or travel as companion to California or Europe. Address M. ROBINSON, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; is a good bread maker; would take the place of laundress or would do housework; no objection to the country. Apply at Putnam Hall, No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good pastry and bread baker; also understands meats, soups, and cooking thoroughly; country preferred; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman, a position, (not menial,) as companion or nursery governess; take care of growing children; has unexceptionable reference as to character, respectability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman who is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent young woman as cook in a private family; has nine years' unexceptionable references from last employer. Call or address No. 684 6th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks; also, very desirable nurses, young and other waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, country and City.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable and experienced nurse; or chamber-maid and nurse; or will make herself useful; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as first-class cook in a private boarding-house or hotel. Call or address No. 215 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman highly recommended; understands care of silver, getting up salads as well as a man, or chamber-work and waiting; City or country; has lived in best families. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and sewing, or would mind growing children; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

EMPLOYERS
Promptly suited, for any capacity, City or country, with capable and reliable
PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC
SERVANTS.
Girls wanted THIS DAY.
Plenty places ready. No delay.
COME AND SEE.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st., candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN City or country, by an industrious, temperate woman, aged thirty years, with good City references. Apply at No. 188 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress or nurse by a girl who is thoroughly competent, willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; will go to the country. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 242 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced monthly nurse, a few more engagements; City or country. Call or address for two days, No. 315 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family in the country; she is an excellent bread and cake maker. Apply at Putnam Hall, No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; has the best of reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her last place, No. 133 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; is fully competent for either; willing and obliging. Call at No. 239 East 12th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class waitress by a girl who can give unexceptionable reference from present employer. Apply at No. 9 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 35 West 4th-st.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY AND general family seamstress; would go out by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim, in all the styles, ladies' and children's suits and dresses. Address for one week DRESS-MAKER, No. 531 Hudson-st.

EMPLOYERS
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.

SERVANTS.
Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

ALL GIRLS WISHING GOOD SITUATIONS immediately can be suited without delay at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av. Both Protestants and Catholics, City and country.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

25 COLORED COOKS, 15 LAUNDRESSES, 10 chamber-maids, 10 waitresses, &c., immediately at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, 541 6th-av.

BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH EFFICIENT SERVANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress; good fine washer and ironer; best City reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO WELSH GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse, the other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; good references. Call at No. 327 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and marketing; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 227 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a respectable private family; has seven years' reference from her last place; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for a first-class cook and house-maid. Apply for two days, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 145 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to procure situations for her cook and waitress, both of whom she can well recommend. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as a first-class cook; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will do the entire work of a private family; best of City references. Call at 391 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse, a situation; can take the entire care of a young infant; a family having a country place preferred; is a Protestant; is a good sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; meats, soups, desserts and pastry; is a good bread baker, as her references will show; is willing to go to the country. Call or address No. 215 3d-av., near 19th-st., bakery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good dress-maker; would travel with a lady; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 260 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would be willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; is a first-rate baker, and can give City reference of five years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook and assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a religious family; good reference. Call at her former employer's, No. 422 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; would assist with washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 200 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; will do the plain washing and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 30 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY a family to the country for the Summer, to teach English, French, German, music and drawing. Apply at or address No 13 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by an American Protestant man; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, good plain gardener, farmer, milker, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of the business; speaks good English; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant man as waiter-man; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address J. R., Bonner's saddlery, No. 37 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; in City or country; has first-class references. Address T. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as groom and footman in a private family; is a good driver; references from first-class families; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; good reference from last employer; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or coachman and gardener; would prefer the country; has the best of reference. Call for or address J. W., at Neilson & Guild's harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City for the last twenty years. Address J. R., No. 19 West 28th-st., at Simmons', harness-makers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; has first-class City references; thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; can be recommended by first-class family. Address J. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, single, in a private family, as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. Address C. SCHAFFNER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHMAN and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant single young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address B. R., No. 45 West 20th-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who understands his business in all its branches; seven years' City reference. Apply at his present employer's stable, No. 135 West 50th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a competent single man in a private family; has reference from one of the best families in the City. Address for two days No. 106 5th-av.

WANTED—WAITER-MAN'S SITUATION by a young Protestant Swede in City or country; would be found willing and obliging; good reference. Apply at Putnam Hall, No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wishing to procure a first-class coachman, of long experience, a tasty driver, will please call or address M. C. H., carriage bazaar, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; has good City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, no incumbrance, a situation on gentleman's place, or for light farm work. Wife is seamstress; can operate on machine; has an idea of cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class cook, understands French and Italian pastry cooking, in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; City or country. Address T. M., No. 741 6th-av., store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable and reliable young man; is a good and careful driver; good City references. Call on or address T. F., No. 47 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman of large experience and fifteen years' first-class reference. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to enter an office in good practice, where he can continue his study of law; considers himself well qualified both by education and disposition. Address L. K., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as shipping clerk and collector, or porter in any kind of business. Address P. C. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

IXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIID WARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1871, to and including the 30th day of the same month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SAML. TRUESDELL,
Acting Collector IXth District,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871. State of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, NO. 75 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the United States Engineers engaged in removing Coenties Reef are about to moor a drilling scow over the reef, and that contact with her will be extremely dangerous to passing vessels.

Vessels having berths or anchorage near the reef are advised to take proper precautions against the effect of explosions incident upon the blasting operations, as the Government will not be liable for damages that may occur through the want of such precautions, or through collisions with the scow. The pilots are directed to avoid the vicinity of the drilling scow.

By request of
Gen. JNO. NEWTON, U. S. Engineers.
GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Europa	Sat., June 10	Britannia	Wed., June 7
India	Sat., June 17	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
China, Wednesday, July 5	Calabria, Saturday, June 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold. Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from $1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.....Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 29.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, June 10, 12 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 gold. | Steerage.....$30 currency. Passengers also forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA. Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 5, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA. SUMNER. Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND. THOMPSON. Wednesday, June 14, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA. GRIGGS. Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Tuesday, June 6 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tarifa, Saturday, July 8

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....June 22

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD.....June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) June 15

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO. Timmerman..Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA. Deaken.....Friday, July 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ENTIRELY SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

Eight per cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten per cent. Bonds at 90 and interest.
Fifteen per cent. Bonds at par and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
May 30, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane,	J. Auchincloss,	John Bryan,
W. Whitewright,	Oliver S. Carter,	E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford,	Wm. Barton,	R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan,	O. H. Shepard,	Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale,	J. B. Johnston,	H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,	E. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill.	Henry Parish,	John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey-City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$100,000--Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due in 1897.

Interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this road extends from Henderson on the Ohio River, ninety-nine miles to the State line of Tennessee, forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.

This Road was completed in March last, and is now opened and in successful operation; the net earnings already insure the interest upon the debt beyond any reasonable contingency.

The first and only Mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, (or $10,000 per mile,) secured by a deed of trust to Gen. A. E. Burnside, of New-York, and Ex-Gov. T. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The price for the present is 83 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a safe and very desirable investment.

Any further particulars can be had of WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

WANTED.

City of Memphis past-due Coupons.
State of Tennessee past-due Coupons.
ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO., Brokers, No. 24 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.

Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend due, free of tax, and payable in gold coin.

Coupons due July 1 will paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871. Committee.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next. R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14. J. W. FOSHAY, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June next, at 3 P. M. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE desires a partner with moderate capital, to commence business. Address E., care Post-office Box No. 5,101.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR, ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS G. AVERY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON DONAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRISON D. HUNT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Harrison D. Hunt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and second and third meetings of said creditors will be had at the same time and place for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1871. my31-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Adolph F. Seastedt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,014.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. RAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Rand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871. EBEN SMITH, Assignee, my24-law3wW* No. 6 White-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,020.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Luther C. Voorhees, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee. my31-law3wW* No. 315 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL HANNA, of the City of New-York and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated May 27, 1871. WM. H. RAINEY, Assignee, my31-law3wW Kinderhook, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—CORNELIA GERRY, plaintiff, against EMILY COOPER, wife of Matthew H. Cooper; LAURA CURTISS MOORE, wife of Alfred H. Moore, and ALFRED H. MOORE, FREDERICK R. MUNDY and WILLARD H. WILDER, defendants.—Summons for relief, (com. not served.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 13, 1871. MUNDY & STOUT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, on the 29th day of April, 1871.—Dated May 1, 1871. my3-law6wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, the property of a deceased young lady.—Pony is a perfect beauty; long flowing mane and tail; six years old; thirteen and a half hands; warranted sound and kind; free from vice; perfectly safe for lady or child in City or country; also, basket pheaton from one of the best City makers; but little used; also, gold-mounted harness, sheet and lap robe; this is the finest establishment in the country. Apply at private stable No. 161 East 28th-st.

A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF BLACK horses for sale, a little over fifteen hands; good drivers, double or single; one an excellent saddle-horse for lady or gentleman; owner can recommend them in every respect; will be sold cheap, family going to Europe on the 17th; coupe, rockaway and harness also for sale. Apply at private stable No. 2 East 54th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HORSE, rockaway and top wagon; have been used but one season and is as good as new; horse as stylish as any in the City, and when in condition can trot in three minutes or better; will be sold singly and at an immense sacrifice. A. H. POLHEMUS, No. 104 Division-av., Williamsburg.

PONY FOR SALE—TWELVE HANDS high, flowing mane and tail; a perfect beauty; has been ridden by a young Miss for the past three years; is warranted safe and reliable for the most timid or invalid child. Also, a Stivers road wagon in good order. Apply to No. 391 3d-av.

FOR SALE—PONY-BUILT BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, six years old; fit for any light business; price, $225; warranted in every respect. To be seen at No. 158 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; also barouche, in good order, with harness. To be seen at private stable No. 15 East 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH-AV., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL—Three large, cool, airy rooms on first floor, all modern improvements, with or without board, or with private table; location unsurpassed; table first-class. Call at No. 25 West 28th-st.

A LARGE, AIRY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED room, opposite the Central Park, to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife; terms $20 per week; also, single rooms. Apply at No. 3 West 60th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large well-furnished front room, suitable for two, with good board; location good, and terms moderate. No. 225 East 31st-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST.—A parlor and extension on first or second floors, with board for two, at $30; also a large, pleasant room, with every convenience, at $22 for two persons.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SUPERBLY furnished front alcove rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Large, cool and pleasant rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; transient boarders taken; all at moderate prices.

HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET, with board for two persons, $16 per week; without board, $8. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with or without breakfast, at No. 147 East 27th-st.; bath, gas and all conveniences.

NO. 17 WEST 42D-ST.—A SECOND floor, newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, at Summer prices.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, to permanent or transient parties; moderate rates for the Summer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,

NEWPORT, VT.

This large and popular Summer Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 1. Situated at the head of Lake Memphremagog, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, connecting with the Grand Trunk at Lennoxville, giving direct communication with New-York, Boston, White Mountains, Montreal and Quebec. The large and elegant steamer *Lady of the Lake* (Clyde built) makes two trips daily from Newport to Magog, P. Q., giving those who desire ample time to visit Owl's Head Mountain and admire the fine scenery along the shores of the lake. There is also connected with the house a good livery, with experienced drivers; boats, bowling and billiard saloons, splendid fishing, &c. The proprietor will spare no expense in furnishing his table with all the luxuries of the season, and will endeavor to make the Memphremagog House a pleasant resort for those who seek the green hills of Vermont, either for health or pleasure. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the season should make early application. W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor. NEWPORT, Vt., May 17, 1871.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Formerly Stetson House.)

Just refitted. Open June 15. Modern in structure, and first-class in every respect. Will be under the management of James Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Gilsey House, New-York, formerly of the New-York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the Hotel, or by Mr. Gardner, at Gilsey House, New-York. SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

LAKE MOHAWK.

A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.

This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board, $10 to $18 per week. For particulars address LAKE MOHAWK HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE, Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

House refurnished; good table; fine drives; fishing, boating and stabling; house situated on the Lake; several trains per Hudson River Railroad and Newburg Erie branch per day; also, Mary Powell and Albany steamers; half-hour drive from landing. Address WM. J. SCOTT, Superintendent at the Lake, or W. W. BRIGGS & CO., Tattersall's Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, (Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; terms moderate; reached by Long Island Railroad from James'-slip, and by steamer *Artisan*, Pier No. 26, East River. Send for circular. M. S. PARSONS.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious, elegant, newly-furnished rooms; best French and American table; fine grounds; beautiful trees; pleasant access to New-York by boats and cars; terms very moderate; no better Summer residence; every comfort.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Superior accommodations for families seeking fine bathing; cool rooms, shade, and healthy location. Applications received at the house, or at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, opposite the Catskills, splendid scenery, near Hudson River Depot; rooms airy and comfortably fitted up; terms $8 per week. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST-CLASS SEASIDE private house at Shrewsbury, N. J., in mansion house and cottages; grounds, sixty acres; lawn fronts 800 feet on the shore; fine bathing, &c.; table and attendance equal to the Long Branch hotels; rooms are all engaged but five; meals served at private table in cottages; terms $14 per week. Address E. DARROW, Red Bank, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT PRIVATE residence in Saratoga; delightfully located; rooms single or en suite can now be engaged for the season; table unexceptionable; within five minutes' walk of Congress Spring. Address Mrs. H. M., Box No. 336 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, AT RYE, five minutes from depot. The private residence of Mr. Anoux having been rented, one or two families can be accommodated with board. Apply on the premises, or address S. W. BOOTH, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—A FINE LOCATION ON high ground, with plenty of shade; first-class board for families; large rooms; near depot; good stabling; stages run to the beach and cars; terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 2,586.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER boarders July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING, (For the first time on any stage,)

NO NAME!

NO NAME! A powerful play of people and events in 1870, by WILKIE COLLINS and AUGUSTIN DALY; entirely new scenery, fashionable costumes and extraordinary cast, including Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.

NO NAME MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, LUCILLE WESTERN in the great emotional play of EAST LYNNE, supported by Mr. J. A. HERNE and a powerful company. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock.

In preparation, THE CHILD STEALER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
FOX & DENIER PANTOMINE TROUPE,
in their new and original pantomime entitled
THREE BLIND MICE.

AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M. | EVENING AT 8 P. M.

EVERY DAY AT 2 P. M.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL

FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
At the buildings of the Home,
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD, CORNER 151ST-ST.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Trains leave 30th-st. Depot for 151st-st. at 1½ and 3 P. M.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

ROSE HERSEE,
NEXT FRIDAY, JUNE 9,
AT TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, at 12 o'clock June 20, 1871, for an election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN F. DRYDEN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH teacher of music would like pupils for the Summer in the City or vicinity; highest City references. Address B. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.—On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, June 1	3 P. M.	Friday, June 2	6½ A. M.
Friday, 2d	3 P. M.	Saturday, 3d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 3d	3 P. M.	Monday, 5th	7 A. M.
Monday, 5th	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	7 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th	11 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	12 M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

CONEY ISLAND, NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer METTAMORA will commence the regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10.

Leaving West 10th-st., 9:25, 12:25, 3:25.
Leaving Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaving Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—OPENING DAY, THURSDAY, June 8. The steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9¼ and 2¼.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time-table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
5:30 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The manager begs to announce a LIMITED SUMMER ENGAGEMENT with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who will appear THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, as JAMES HAREBELL, the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled THE MAN O' AIRLIE, which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS, and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.

Produced with new scenery by Witham and Lewis. Dresses by Joyce, Properties by Deuel and assistants, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
ROSEDALE.

This drama will, until further notice, form the attraction of the present SUMMER SEASON.

NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effects and an UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.

ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
In his latest and most extraordinary success,
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. | OF KIT AND CHANFRAU. | LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

SATURDAY, LAST KIT MATINEE.

On Monday, June 12, will be produced PAUL CLIFFORD, in which will appear the celebrated comedian, JOHN COLLINS.

GERMANIA AT IRVING HALL.

Grand moving panorama and diorama. TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, and every evening will be exhibited the beautiful moving panorama, with dioramic and scenic effects, of the late FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR, with historic lecture by the celebrated elocutionist, Mr. W. H. POPE.

Appropriate music.
Tickets 25 cents, reserve seats 50 cents.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Colored Home will be held in the chapel of that institution, 65th-st., east of 1st-av., on THURSDAY, June 8, at 2 P. M.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING.
$15,000 PREMIUMS.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, June 6.—Purse No. 1, for three-minute horses; fifteen entries. Purse No. 2, for 2.26 horses; nine entries.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—Purse No. 4, for 2.29 horses; nine entries. Purse No. 5, for 2.34 horses; eleven entries.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, June 8.—Purse No. 6, free for all; four entries. Purse No. 7, for 2.40 horses; fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 9.—Purse No. 8, for double teams; three entries. Purse No. 9, for 2.31 horses; sixteen entries.

Races commence each day at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR-GROUND ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING.

Levy, the celebrated cornet soloist, will perform every day, assisted by Col. Fisk's famous Ninth Regiment Band. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING
AT JEROME PARK, 1871
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.

Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

HAINES BROTHERS

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
JAS. H. SLIPPER, ESQ., RECEIVER.
MAGNIFICIENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ALL MADE TO ORDER
FOR A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY,
AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 9, 1871, at 11 A. M., at No. 99 Park-av., south-east corner of 40th-st.:

The choice household furniture of a private family, all in fine order, comprising rose-wood and black-walnut parlor, dining-room and bedroom suites, elegant bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, extension, dining, tea and card tables, gilt cabinets, mirrors, sideboards, dressing bureaus, &c., &c. Brussels and velvet carpets. Catalogues at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOMS—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 5 o'clock P. M., sale of a most valuable collection of books, comprising exceedingly choice and scarce editions of illustrated and standard works, in fine bindings, many rare books relating to America, &c., &c. Among them may be mentioned: Blackwood's Magazine, 106 volumes, (splendid set;) Hogarth's Works, genuine impressions, the greater part originals; Parker's Society Publications, 55 volumes, subscribers' copy; Oxford English Classics, 44 volumes, half morocco; Gentleman's Magazine, 197 volumes, half calf; Indian Drawings—over 70 original drawings; Montfaucon L'Antiquité, 10 volumes, folio, original edition; Pyne's Royal Residences, 3 volumes, original edition; elegant and rare editions of Shakespeare. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Tuesday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, June 8, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, will be sold for account of whom it may concern, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the New-York Water-Proof Paper Company, standing in the name of Mary Jane Waterbury.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 North River,

FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
4,160 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Commerce*, from Messina.

MEDICAL.

DIABETES CURED.

Cure for Diabetes, Bright's, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1870.

Col. Richard Dunbar:

DEAR SIR—Having seen the happy results from the BETHESDA WATER in your own case of Diabetes and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, I wish you would furnish a supply for the hospitals and profession of this City, that its efficacy may be tested in Diabetes of the Kidneys.

Yours truly, WILLARD PARKER, No. 41 East 12th-st.

And other professional certificates.

A greater relief guaranteed in three days than can be found by any previous remedial agent or treatment.

Depot for State of New-York: Agent, Ph. PHILLIPS.

OFFICE, **No. 163 BROADWAY,**
Between Courtland and Liberty.

For sale by all Druggists.

A LIST FOR REPUBLICANS.

Complete Directory of all the Assembly Districts in the City, with the Boundaries of Each—A Convenient Reference List for Those Who Would Enroll.

In compliance with a request of many of the readers of the TIMES, there is given below a directory of all the Districts in the City, with their several boundaries. This will be found especially useful for those who have recently changed their residences, and who are therefore not well informed in this respect.

First—Comprises the First, Second and Third Wards complete, commencing at East River, thence along the south side of Peck-slip, Ferry-street, Spruce-street, Park-row to Broadway; thence along the west side of Broadway to Canal, to North River.

Second—Fourth Ward complete, and from the First to the Thirteenth Election Districts of the Sixth Ward, commencing at the City Hall Park, along the east side of Broadway to south side of Walker-street, to west side of Elm-street, to south side of White-street, to west side of Baxter-street, to south side of Bayard-street, to west side of the Bowery, to west side of Catharine-street, to East River, to north side of Peck-slip, to Ferry-street, to Spruce-street, to City Hall.

Third—Fourteenth Ward complete, and from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-third Election Districts of the Sixth Ward, commencing at the north side of Walker-street, along the east side of Broadway to south side of Houston-street, to west side of the Bowery, to north side of Bayard-street, to east side of Baxter-street, to north side of White-street, to east side of Elm-street, to north side of Walker-street, to Broadway.

Fourth—Seventh Ward complete, commencing at the east side of Catharine-street, along south side of Division-street to south side of Grand-street, to East River, to east side of Catharine-street, to Division-street.

Fifth—Eighth Ward complete, the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward, and the Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, commencing at the east side of Broadway, along Canal-street to North River, to south side of Leroy-street, to west side of Bleecker-street, to south side of Carmine-street, to north side of Amity-street, to west side of Macdougal-street, to south side of Houston-street, to east side of Broadway, to Canal-street.

Sixth—Thirteenth Ward complete, commencing at East River, along the north side of Grand-street to north side of Division-street, to east side of Norfolk-street, to south side of Rivington-street, to East River.

Seventh—Nineteenth and Twentieth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward, from the First to the Sixth and from Eighth to Thirteenth Election Districts of the Fifteenth Ward, with the Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward, commencing at the north side of Houston-street, along the west side of the Bowery and Fourth-avenue, to south side of Fourteenth-street, to east side of Eighth-avenue, to east side of Greenwich-avenue, to east side of Sixth-avenue, to north side of Amity-street, to east side of Macdougal-street, to north side of Houston-street, to Bowery.

Eighth—Tenth Ward complete, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-Fourth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward, and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Election Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, commencing at East River, thence along the north side of Rivington-street to west side of Norfolk-street, to north side of Division-street, to west side of the Bowery, to south side of Stanton-street, to east side of Clinton-street, to south side of Houston-street, to East River.

Ninth—From First to Tenth and from Fourteenth to Eighteenth Election Districts of the Ninth Ward and the Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward, commencing at North River, along the north side of Leroy street, to east side of Bleecker-street, to north side of Carmine-street, to west side of Sixth-avenue, to west side of Greenwich-avenue, to west side of Eighth-avenue, to south side of Sixteenth-street, to North River.

Tenth—From the Thirteenth to the Twenty-fifth Election Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, commencing at the east side of the Bowery, along the north side of Stanton-street, to west side of Clinton-street and Avenue B, to south side of Seventh-street, to Bowery, to Stanton-street.

Eleventh—Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Election Districts of the Eighteenth Ward, the Ninth and Tenth, Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward, and the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward, commencing on the north side of Fourteenth-street, along the east side of Sixth-avenue to north side of Twenty-sixth-street, to east side of Ninth-avenue, to south side of Thirty-second-street, to east side of Sixth-avenue, to south side of Fortieth-street, to west side of Madison-avenue, to south side of Twenty-sixth-street, to west side of Fourth-avenue, to north side of Fourteenth-street, to Sixth-avenue.

Twelfth—From the First to the Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward, commencing at East River, along the north side of Houston-street, to east side of Avenue B, to south side of Fourteenth-street, to East River.

Thirteenth—First, Second and Fourth, to the Seventeenth Election Districts of the Sixteenth Ward, commencing at North River, thence along the north side of Sixteenth-street to west side of Sixth-avenue, to south side of Twenty-sixth-street, to North River.

Fourteenth—From the First to the Twelfth Election Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, commencing at the east side of Fourth-avenue, thence along the north side of Seventh-street to west side of Avenue B, to south side of Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Seventh-street.

Fifteenth—From the First to the Eighth, and from Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward, commencing at North River, thence along the north side of Twenty-sixth-street to west side of Ninth-avenue, to north side of Thirty-second-street, to west side of Sixth-avenue, to south side of Fortieth-street, to North River.

Sixteenth—First to the Twentieth Election Districts of the Eighteenth Ward, commencing at East River, thence along the north side of Fourteenth-street to east side of Fourth-avenue, to south side of Twenty-sixth-street, to East River.

Seventeenth—From the Fifth to the Twenty-fourth Election Districts of the Twenty-second Ward, commencing at North River, thence along the north side of Fortieth-street to west side of Sixth-avenue, to the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, to North River.

Eighteenth—From the First to the Eighteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward, commencing at East River, thence along the north side of Twenty-sixth-street to the east side of Madison-avenue, to the south side of Fortieth-street, to East River.

Nineteenth—First, Second, Fourth, Sixth and Tenth Election Districts of the Twelfth Ward, parts of Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth Election Districts of the Nineteenth Ward, (Central Park,) and from the First to the Fourteenth Election Districts of the Twenty-second Ward, commencing at North River, thence along the north side of Fifty-fifth-street and west side of Sixth-avenue to north side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence along Central Park to south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, to west side of Eighth-avenue and Harlem River-street, to a line a few hundred yards beyond Inwood-street, to North River.

Twentieth—Tenth and Twelfth Election Districts (exclusive of Central Park) and the Eleventh and Thirteenth, to the Thirty-first Election Districts of the Nineteenth Ward, commencing at East River, thence along the north side of Fortieth-street to east side of Sixth-avenue, to south side of Fifty-ninth-street, to east side of Fifth-avenue, to south side of Seventieth-street, to East River, to Fortieth-street, including Blackwell's Island.

Twenty-first—Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and from the Eleventh to the Nineteenth Election Districts of the Twelfth Ward, and from the First to the Ninth Election Districts of the Nineteenth Ward, commencing at East River, thence along the north side of Seventieth-street to a line bisecting Central Park, to a line intersecting the bisection, to Fifth-avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth-street, to east side of Eighth-avenue, to Harlem River, to East River and Seventieth-street, including Ward's and Randall's Islands.

Republican Reorganization.

The re-enrollment of the Republican Party progressed without impediment last evening in the several districts named below: In the First District, 125 more were enrolled; in the Second, 75; in the Third, 151; in the Fifth, 230; in the Sixth, 107; in the Tenth, 83; in the Eleventh, 97; in the Fifteenth, 125; in the Sixteenth, 86; in the Eighteenth, 147; in the Seventeenth, 200; in the Twenty-first, 174.

Brooklyn Republican General Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Republican General Committee was held, last night, in their rooms on Washington-street, Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER in the chair. The Special Committee, of which Gen. TRACEY was Chairman, appointed at the last meeting to draw up amendments to the by-laws looking to the better government of primary elections, presented a report, which was laid on the table until the next meeting for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity to consider the changes proposed. An application from the Republican Association of the Fifteenth Ward for a new enrollment in that ward was granted, and a committee of three appointed to superintend the matter. The Committee then adjourned till the second Tuesday in July.

A Political Fight—Theo. Allen Again in Trouble.

THEO. ALLEN and WILLIAM P. BURKE were arraigned before Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of feloniously assaulting JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, of No. 196 Spring-street. It appeared that on the previous evening a meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association, of which Mr. WINTERBOTTOM is President, was held at No. 242 Spring-street, for the purpose of enrollment. Soon a disturbing element manifested itself, and a lively scene occurred, which terminated in a serious row. On the refusal of the Chairman to receive certain names for registry, which he knew were well-known Democrats, ALLEN jumped across a table, and butted him on the face and head, knocking out several of his teeth and loosening the remainder. Almost simultaneously BURKE struck him with a pair of brass knuckles on the side of the head, inflicting a very severe wound. A general row ensued, during which JOSEPH K. BUTLER, of No. 220 Spring-street, was knocked down and badly injured. Yesterday morning complaints were made against the prisoners, and warrants issued for their apprehension. They were arrested by Capt. MCDONALD of the Eighth Precinct, and both bore marks of the fight on their persons. ALLEN had a deep gash on the head, which, he stated, was inflicted by a blow of an inkstand flung by WINTERBOTTOM. BURKE was committed in $5,000 and ALLEN in $3,000 bail. The latter was subsequently released on finding sureties for his appearance on trial.

The Man that Attempted to Cut Down a Crucifix—Seven Years' Imprisonment at Hard Labor.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JOHN GIBNEY, aged twenty-five, a native of Ireland, was indicted on a charge of felonious assault. It appeared on the evidence that, on Sunday morning, the 14th of May, the prisoner, armed with a knife and an ax, entered St. Vincent's Catholic Church during service and attempted to cut down the crucifix. Perceiving his purpose MICHAEL CULLY, who is attached to the church endeavored to prevent him, when the prisoner stabbed him twice in the forehead, inflicting very painful wounds. He was arrested and given into the custody of an officer. The prisoner, who was examined in his own behalf, stated that he was a Roman Catholic and was perfectly sober at the time of the commission of the offense. He stated that his object in cutting down the crucifix was that when it touched the ground tyranny might tremble the world over, and his native land be untrammeled by English despotism. A plea of insanity was offered on the part of the defense, but the jury refused to entertain it and promptly convicted the prisoner. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, with hard labor.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

Opening Day of the June Meeting—Fine Racing and Excellent Time—Fleetwood and H. W. Genet the Winners.

The June meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association was inaugurated yesterday by some capital racing. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and many of Brooklyn's loveliest belles graced the occasion by their presence. The day was all that could be wished for, a warm sun, a clear bright sky, with a refreshing breeze adding to the pleasure of all.

THE RACING.

The first event of the day was a race for a purse of $750 between seven horses who had never beaten three minutes. Fifteen were entered, but only the following came to the starting-post: *Sea Foam, Lottery, Fleetwood, Bright Eyes, Edwin Booth, Evaline,* and *W. H. Allen.* The pools on the event sold as follows:

Fleetwood	$100	$100	$175	$200
Sea Foam	85	100	200	225
Lottery	13	20	45	48
Field	14	16	35	40

FIRST HEAT.—*Bright Eyes* won the pole, *Lottery* being second, *Evaline* third, and *Fleetwood* fourth. At the third attempt the horses got the word, and went off well together—*Fleetwood, Evaline* and *Edwin Booth* all in a bunch, about half a length ahead of *Lottery* and *Sea Foam. Fleetwood* led around the turn at a slashing pace, and passed the quarter-pole nearly two lengths ahead in 37½ seconds; *Lottery* was second, with *Evaline* two lengths in the rear. *Fleetwood* kept up his rate of speed, and gradually opened a gap of six lengths, and passed the half-mile pole in 1:14½; *Lottery* four lengths in front of *Evaline, Sea Foam* close up. Just before reaching the three-quarter pole, *Fleetwood* took a skip, but immediately came down to his work again without losing any ground. *Sea Foam* made a rush on this turn, led *Lottery* by two lengths, and got within six lengths of *Fleetwood*, but the speed was too great for the gray mare and took her off her feet, giving *Lottery* and *Bright Eyes* second and third places. Coming down the homestretch, *Fleetwood* held his own bravely, and came under the string in 2:31½, six lengths in advance of *Lottery. Bright Eyes* third, eight lengths behind, *Sea Foam* fourth, *Evaline* fifth, *Edwin Booth* sixth and *W. H. Allen* last, barely saving his distance.

Notwithstanding the result of this heat *Sea Foam* was still the favorite, and sold in the pools as follows:

Sea Foam	$220	$300	$275	$200
Fleetwood	160	200	175	150
Field	70	75	80	75

In the second heat *Bright Eyes* had the best of the send-off, and *Fleetwood* was the fourth horse, but at the quarter-pole he was in front again, leading *Lottery* by two lengths, and this position was maintained by both horses for the rest of the heat, *Fleetwood* winning by three lengths, *Lottery* second, *Edwin Booth* third, *Bright Eyes* fourth, *Sea Foam* fifth, and *Evaline* and *W. H. Allen* distanced. Time—37¾, 1:15 and 2:31½. *Fleetwood* now became the favorite, and sold even against the field. The result justified the calculations of his backers as he led to the quarter-pole by two lengths in 39 seconds, and five lengths at the half in 1:16. Turning into the homestretch, he made a break and reduced his lead from six lengths to one. *Sea Foam* and *Lottery* both made a bold rush for victory, but it was of no use, as RODEN landed his sorrel gelding safely over the score, winner by two lengths in 2:32. *Sea Foam* was second, *Lottery* third, *Edwin Booth* fourth and *Bright Eyes* last. *Lottery* won second money and *Sea Foam* third, as will be seen by the following summary of the race:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, June 6, 1871.—Purse $750, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $400 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Roden's s. g. Fleetwood	1	1	1
D. Pfifer's g. g. Lottery	2	2	3
J. Bowen's gr. m. Sea Foam	4	5	2
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Bright Eyes	3	4	5
J. Willitts & Co.'s br. s. Edwin Booth	6	3	4
C. R. Collier's blk. m. Evaline	5	dis.	
P. Manee's br. s. W. H. Allen	7	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37½	1:14½	2:31½
Second heat	.37¾	1:15	2:31½
Third heat	.39	1:16	2:32

SECOND RACE.

The second event of the day was for a purse of $2,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:26; $1,200 to first, $600 to the second, and $200 to the third. Nine horses were entered for this race; only four of them, however, put in an appearance at the call of time. These were *H. W. Genet, Nonesuch, J. J. Bradley* and *Ed. White. Genet* was a strong favorite before the start, selling at odds against the field. *Genet* was the last horse in the send-off, but took third place at the half-mile pole, second at the three-quarter, and came in first at the stand by half a length; *Nonesuch* second, four lengths ahead of *Ed. White, Bradley* six lengths in the rear. *Genet* was now a greater favorite than ever, and for $300 against $95 on the field. In the second heat *Nonesuch* made hot work from the start, shook off *Genet* at the half-mile pole, and had things all his own way till on his way down the homestretch, when *Bradley* made a rush and the two crossed the score head and head, making it a dead heat. *Ed. White* was third and *Genet* fourth horse in the heat. *Genet* still sold singly in the pools, and brought $125 to $190 on the field.

In the third heat *Genet* was the last horse at the start, but was first under the string at the finish, beating *Nonesuch* by a nose. *Ed. White* behaved badly in this heat, and ran nearly all the way around. *Genet* was now a great favorite again, and was backed at large odds.

The fourth and last heat was won by *Genet* by half a length, *Bradley* and *Nonesuch* being close on to him. The following is a summary of the second race:

SECOND RACE.—Purse $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:26.

D. A. Creamer's b. g. H. W. Genet	1	3	1	1
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Nonesuch	2	0	2	3
J. Murphy's b. g. J. J. Bradley	4	0	3	2
E. C. White's b. g. Ed. White	3	2	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37½	1:13¾	2:26
Second heat	.38	1:13	2:25½
Third heat	.38	1:13½	2:28
Fourth heat	.37¼	1:14	2:28¼

POOL SALES LAST EVENING.

The attendance at the pool-room, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, was quite large last evening, a large number of pools being sold, a majority of which were on the 2:29 race, for which there are nine entries, viz.: *Bashaw Maid, Lady Hughes, Lady Augusta, Prince, Medoc, New-Berlin Girl, Sheppard Knapp, Mambrino Prince* and *Thomas Jefferson.* All are expected to start except *Lady Hughes.* The following are the average figures of the pools sold last evening on this race:

Thomas Jefferson	$260	$230	$220
Prince	205	140	110
Medoc	45	35	25
The field	20	20	16

The second race is for horses of the 2:34 class, and for which there are twelve entries, viz.: *Comet, Clarence, Fanny Lambert, Le Blonde, Purity, Fanny Fern, Lady Ross, Jennie, Lady Sears, Belle Merrell, Lewis Baker,* and *Othello.* But few pools were sold on this race, there being but little inquiry for it. The following are the figures: *Fanny Fern*, $30; *Lady Ross*, $20; *Purity*, $15; *Le Blonde*, $10; and the field, $26.

The Proposed Observatory on Broadway.

The iron framework for the proposed observatory has been erected on the roof of the large building of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, on Broadway. The roof of this building is 130 feet above the sidewalk, which is 35 feet above high water, so that even at present the roof is 165 feet above the sea level. The iron observatory will be 22 feet high, which will place the signal masts in such a position as to be seen by vessels departing from or entering the port either through Long Island Sound or by Sandy Hook.

The probabilities of the weather will be indicated by balls, twelve feet in diameter, which will be displayed upon two signal staffs so as to be seen and understood from various points on Long Island Sound, Sandy Hook, and the inland waters of the Hudson and Harlem. These probabilities will be general in their character, and simply indicate what it is desirable for shippers and sailors to ascertain more certainly—where the storms are, in what direction and with how much force they are traveling. This, it is arranged, may be done with more certainty by visiting the Equitable Building, where it is intended to have exposed in the public hall a large and well-designed map displaying all the immense territory throughout which the service has its stations, reaching from Mexico to Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Each station will be shown on this map. The state of the weather will be indicated by ingenious dials at each of these stations, from which reports will be received at the Equitable by telegraph every five hours. A bulletin hung by the side of the map will give the record of at least five preceding observations, thus showing the speed and direction of the storm.

The observatory will be constructed of iron, cased with slate. The interior dimensions will be ten by fourteen feet. There will be double floors. As a matter of course, the observatory will be equipped with the most perfect and delicate instruments for meteorological observations which it is possible to procure. Manufacturers in Europe are now engaged in constructing these instruments. The observatory in this City will form a part of an elaborate and perfect system of meteorological observations along the coast and throughout the interior.

The Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business—Lecture by James Parton—Their Character as Men of Business.

A paper was read last evening, by Mr. JAMES PARTON, before the New-York Historical Society, on "The Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business." He referred to the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and described the locality as sand, woods and sea. There was a pond for every day of the year, so numerous were they. This little band had to fight it out in the sand until they no longer needed help, and they were little calculated to cope with the difficulties they encountered. They secured the services of the Anglicised Indian who had returned from captivity in England, and who taught the Pilgrims how to make the corn grow in the sand. They acted with strict justice to the Indians, were assiduous in paying them honor, and finally always presented a bold front whenever menaced.

For the first seven years these colonists were communists—but not in the French sense. This system was remedied speedily, and each member labored earnestly for self-preservation. Famine was finally overcome after they had been in the colony three years. The lecturer then described how the Puritans thrived by trapping the beaver, otter and other animals, and sending them to London, where they were in great demand. After the fourth harvest they filled their boat with corn, and sent it to the Kennebec River, in Maine, to trade with the Indians for beaver-skins, in which they were entirely successful. This was the commencement of the Pilgrims' commercial enterprise. They had then a thousand pounds of beaver-skins, which for a century was the currency of the coast. They then went to speculating, and accumulated a thousand pounds more of beaver-skins, which they sent to London. In six years they had a capital of £1,500 sterling and were flourishing. They then struck out for independence, and in order to pay the mother country, an organization was formed, and this led to a "Ring"—the first of the American Rings. The Governor and three others agreed to pay the whole indebtedness to England, provided they could have the control of the commerce of the colony. This was accepted, and resulted in bringing over the remainder of the colony from Leyden. On the site of the present capital of Augusta they built a store-house for trading purposes, and sent the product direct to London. But the Ring did not succeed in paying off their indebtedness, owing to the defalcation of ISAAC ALLERTON, the capture of some of their goods by a French privateer, and other unforeseen circumstances. Disease broke out among the Indians in Connecticut, and one calamity after another brought the colonists to great tribulation. But their kind conduct toward the Indians led the savages to bring in in large quantities supplies of beaver and other skins. They could not pay their debt in six years but they did in thirteen, and the Ring were satisfied. In twenty-one years the colony was entirely out of debt and prospering greatly, which they have continued to do ever since. Plymouth sent one-third of her male population to the late war. The speaker, in conclusion, gave a brief sketch of the Plymouth of the present day, as he had recently witnessed it, showing that the business habits of the Pilgrim Fathers had been firmly planted there.

The thanks of the Society were given the lecturer for his entertaining paper, and the meeting adjourned until October.

The Twelfth-Street Stabbing Case.

The ante-mortem examination of WILLIAM TUITE, who was stabbed on Saturday night, was taken yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN, at Bellevue Hospital. The wounded man stated that he lived at No. 637 Greenwich-street, and gave the following account of the affray in which he received his hurt:

"On Saturday night I went into HERMAN WALJEN's saloon, in West Twelfth-street, near Washington-street, about 8¾ P. M. I stood at the bar. PATRICK KANE was sitting in the corner. I was talking about ice; he called me a liar. I called him another. He came over and took hold of me. I shoved him off. He then pulled out a knife and stabbed me in the abdomen. I never spoke to KANE before in my life. I was not quite sober at the time; KANE was also drunk. I was not addressing myself to him at the time he called me a liar."

KANE, who has been arrested, is detained to await the result of the injury.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is promised by the Park Commissioners that the various alterations in Washington Parade-ground, with the exception of the work on the fountain, will be finished in a fortnight. A tar pavement is being laid on the street sidewalks, similar to those proved worthless in City Hall Park. One hundred and eighty-three of the new globe-shaped lamps with ornamental posts have been placed in the grounds, at a distance of forty-three feet apart. The fountain will be of the most ornate description, Lamps after Parisian patterns, with branch lights, will be among its ornaments. At present none of the new trees have been planted, nor is there a speck of green grass to be seen.

Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Department, was in town yesterday and stopped at the Astor House. He says that his large corps of clerks are taxed to their utmost in preparing the census returns for publication. Census Marshals say that it is to be hoped that his visit to the City will remind him that many of those who have worked hard in enumerating this City's population are still waiting unpaid balances and the extra compensation allowed them for their services.

Thousands of workers in wire are now engaged in turning their material into bulwarks against the annual onslaught of mosquitoes upon our New-Jersey and Long Island cousins. These fortifications are a close net-work, through which baffled and blood-thirsty gallinippers, and their smaller allies, in vain seek to penetrate, and only waste their breath in muttering songs, and beat their bodies against the bars, behind which their would-be prey smiles at their discomfiture.

The annual election of the Maennerchor Singing Society took place last evening, resulting as follows: President, F. KLOCKMANN; first Vice-President, Charles Hetzel; second Vice-President, Charles Kohne; Financial Secretary, H. Drexler; Recording Secretary, W. Meyn; Corresponding Secretary, P. Riebl; "Archivare," Messrs. Keller and Haensch; Delegates to North-eastern Saengerbund, Charles Hetzel and F. Kohler; Director, F. Seibert; Trustees, F. Kohler, P. Stockey, D. Kroch, Chas. Muller, W. Lindemann, S. Zeigler, H. Holzle and L. Saal.

Checker-board pavement made of Portland cement is laid in Vanderbilt's new depot in Forty-second-street, and as there laid has a surface as smooth as polished marble. The same cement is used in GILSEY's new hotel on the grand staircase. The banisters, stucco-work and many of the figures are of the material. The Commissioners of Docks anticipate using large quantities of the cement in blocks in the dock improvements. It is cheaper than stone by one half.

Much indignation was expressed yesterday by a number of prominent merchants, in consequence of the detention at Quarantine of the mails of the steamer *Humboldt*, which did not reach New-York until yesterday morning, although the steamer and passengers came up on the *Fletcher* Sunday evening. They say this is an ordinary occurrence, and can construe it into nothing less than an unwarrantable exercise of official authority.

The show-windows of an undertaker uptown are filled with elaborately-finished specimens of his workmanship. Is this display of their wares made to tempt people to give up the ghost before their time in the hope of being laid in one of these artistically-wrought and expensive receptacles of human dust, and does any one ever pick out the kind of coffin he or she would like to be laid in beforehand?

Dainty things in bird-cages are the Bismarck bronze and the patent brass cages, sold at $4 50 for each style. Cottage cages, of wood and wire, sell for from $1 to $5 50; square mocking-bird cages, for from $3 50 to $8 for the largest-sized ones, with all the modern improvements. Gold and silver plated cages vary in price from $18 to $24. Very fancy cages, made to order, sometimes cost $100.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, in the case of PHILIP J. DONNELLY, accused, in conjunction with his partner, Gen. CHARLES MUNDELL, who recently died in the Tombs, of robbing MICHAEL F. DALTON of $190 while he was asleep in their saloon, No. 110 West-street. The decision was reserved.

The wife of Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER died suddenly at the Astor House yesterday. They arrived in this City from Boston, yesterday morning, the General being on his way to California on duty for the Government, and Mrs. FOSTER was on her way to Baltimore, her native city. She was an estimable and accomplished lady.

A very important real estate auction will take place today at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the sale of ninety acres of land divided into 500 City lots belonging to the Dyckman estate. This is the last sale of any portion of this valuable property, and the last opportunity for an extensive investment of this character.

Last evening the first annual festival of Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association took place at No. 473 Grand-street. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and were completely crowded throughout the evening. The exercises consisted of singing, readings and short addresses.

There is a red-nosed driver on the Seventh-avenue Railroad cars, who, according to his own confession—unasked—to one riding with him, fired at a man once, not caring whether he killed him or not, that he knocked another man down with a club, with the intention of killing him, and that during the war he "jumped the bounty" several times, in New-York and New-Jersey. It is to be hoped that there are few men with such antecedents on the City railroads.

The statement that Bishop POTTER had addressed a remonstratory communication to Rev. Mr. TYNG, in consequence of his having recently occupied the pulpit of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Chicago, lately deposed by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, is pronounced by Bishop POTTER unqualifiedly untrue.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, HENRY MANDELL, a Prussian sailor, was attacked on the sidewalk, opposite No. 47 Delancey-street, by several ruffians, and received a severe cut on the face and other injuries. All of the assailants escaped.

A life-size oil portrait of RULLOFF, the murderer, as he appeared in the Court-room on trial, is on exhibition in a window in Broadway. It was sketched by a Binghamton artist, and is said to be very correct. If it is, so he was certainly a singular-looking man.

It is announced that baths will be open to the public at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, on or about the 15th inst. Special hours will be set apart for the accommodation of women, and the Police will maintain order.

Liquor-dealers in this City complain of dullness. Many of them are opening fountains for the sale of soda-water and other temperance drinks in front of their stores in order to eke out their reduced incomes.

Handcuffs are among the principal ornaments of the United States Marshal's office. They are kept in reserve as decorations for those who trespass on Uncle Sam's manor and break his statutes.

Hon. JAMES W. GERARD delivered his capital lecture on "Egypt and the River Nile," before the students of the male department of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, yesterday morning.

The ladies of the Thirty-fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Chapel and Sunday-school, near Tenth-avenue, inaugurated last evening a strawberry festival at the chapel for the benefit of the Chapel and Sunday-school fund.

A Coroner's jury in Westchester County yesterday completely exonerated HENRY WAGNER and the wife of JOHN WITZEL from the suspicion that has been thrown upon them of having poisoned Mr. WITZEL.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JOHN COLEMAN was committed for trial, without bail, for stabbing JAS. WHELAN with a knife in the side, on the 25th of May last.

The present popular feeling against drunken men riding in the horse-cars is likely to prove very beneficial to the temperance cause, as many hypocritical conductors are ejecting persons who merely "smell of whisky."

The Board of Police yesterday passed a resolution that the Police Surgeons are not entitled to receive any compensation from persons they attend at the Station-houses.

It was rumored on Wall-street yesterday, that a check from a Philadelphia firm for $19, on the New-York Exchange Bank was altered to $1,900 and successfully passed upon the bank.

CHARLES ROBERG fell from the truck he was driving yesterday, at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and was crushed to death under the wheels.

The premises of WM. KURTZ, photographer, at No. 872 Broadway, were entered by burglars last night, and $1,500 worth of cameras stolen therefrom.

Post-office clerks are the poorest paid and hardest worked of our public employes. The salaries of the mass of them range from $600 to $1,500 per annum.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club last evening adopted resolutions of regret for the death of Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY.

Ashland Lodge No. 34, K. of P., will have an afternoon and evening picnic at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street, next Friday.

The advertising scheme by means of huge transformation pictures, in the upper part of Broadway, proved very unprofitable.

The main object in all the new styles of hats for gentlemen is to make them so that they may be carried in the pocket.

Hot-house peaches were displayed in a Broadway store yesterday at thirty, forty and sixty cents each.

Licenses are now being granted at the City Hall for all public conveyances.

Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, the hero of Gettysburg, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, just from West Point, is at the Astor.

Mr. HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, of London, is at the Albemarle.

BROOKLYN.

The action brought by the property-owners on the lines of Pierrepont, Montague, Schermerhorn and Smith streets, to restrain the city from collecting the assessments for the repaving of these thoroughfares, on the ground that the work had been done without their consent, came up yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, before Justice GILBERT, on a demurrer interposed by the City. The Court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school Union took place yesterday, 30,000 little ones paraded. The houses on the streets through which the processions marched were gayly decorated with flags. One division of children passed the afternoon in Prospect Park, while others were entertained at different public halls.

The work of paying the pensions of the Government to wounded soldiers and widows, for the quarter ending with May, which commenced on Monday, was continued with unabated vigor yesterday. During the past two days over $30,000 have been paid out.

At the Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary, during the past month, there were 1,143 patients treated and 2,700 prescriptions dispensed gratuitously. There were 104 persons vaccinated during the same period by the physicians attached to this institution.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning a sailor, named WM. WOODNER, while at work on the ship *Michael Angelo*, at the foot of Main-street, fell from the top of the mainmast to the deck, sustaining injuries of a fatal character.

There were at the Health office during the past week 59 births and 58 marriages registered, and 334 burial permits granted.

LONG ISLAND.

Last evening the Long Island City Democratic General Committee met for the purpose of organizing. Two delegates were present from the First Ward, and the entire evening was occupied in discussing the question as to which was the regularly elected delegation, and pending a solution of the question the Board adjourned to meet Monday evening next.

Yesterday afternoon the newly-elected Aldermen of Long Island City met at the office of Street Commissioner WILS, at Astoria, and organized by electing GEO. H. HUNTER, Alderman of the Third Ward, President of the Board. There were a number of candidates for City Clerk, but the election was postponed until the next meeting. The Message of the Mayor was received and laid upon the table to be printed.

The Central Railroad officers—Messrs. POPPENHUSEN and LOCKE—met OLIVER CHARLICK, on behalf of the embryo Flushing and Newtown Railroad, yesterday, at the office of Hon. B. W. DOWNING, Flushing, in reference to making an amicable settlement in regard to the crossing of the two roads. Nothing of importance was transacted, and an adjournment till Friday of next week was had.

The series of out-door promenade concerts on the Whitestone Green, fronting the Bay, will commence on Thursday evening next, and will be held every Thursday evening during the season. The Willett's Point Government Band, consisting of thirty pieces, will furnish the music.

Yesterday a man sick with the small-pox died in a barn on Third-street, Long Island City. The fact that he was sick with the dreaded disease was kept from the authorities by the friends of the man until after he had died. The body was buried last night by order of the Sanitary Inspector.

JAMES DARLING was examined before Justice LAWRENCE, of Flushing, last evening, charged with a dastardly assault with a boat-hook, without provocation, on Mr. ISAAC G. PAYNTER, of Bayside, on Sunday last. Mr. PAYNTER was cut on the head in a most frightful manner.

The Long Island Bible Society will hold its semi-annual meeting at Quogue on Tuesday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday JAMES BLAKE, one of the deck hands of the ferry at Stapleton, went into a neighboring stable, and was immediately assaulted by two roughs, CHRIS. CANNON and THOS. BURN, who beat him badly, and in attempting to escape from his assailants, he fell and broke his ankle.

The new Board of Trustees of Edgwater were to have held a meeting yesterday at GALLAGHER's, Stapleton, in order to organize. There was no meeting, however, as charges very bitter were made against one of the Trustees, who, it was said, had sold out to the opposite party for $500.

A valuable horse, the property of Mr. SAML. R. BRECK, was badly injured on Monday, by attempting to jump the dock at EDDY's lumber-yard, Edgewater. The carriage was completely demolished, but the driver, a young man, escaped with slight injuries.

A disturbance occurred yesterday among the men employed in the Atlantic Brewery, when some blows were exchanged. Several of the men were arrested and brought before Judge GARRETT.

GEO. REGAN, a resident of Gore-street, Stapleton, yesterday made a terrible assault on his wife, cutting open her head with an ax. He was held to bail in $3,000 by Judge GARRETT.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Orange Common Council has authorized the Board of Health to stop and examine all persons and goods coming from infected places, which they may have reason to believe can spread any contagion. This is done in view of the spread of small-pox in Newark. The Orange tax ordinance provides for the raising of over $39,000 for various purposes.

The residence of Mr. O. HEADLEY, on High-street, Newark, was robbed on Monday night of articles valued at $50. The servant girl, who had been out during the evening, returned about 12½ o'clock, and found the burglar in the dining-room. He succeeded in escaping by a rear basement. A number of articles of value were ready for removal, which the thief in his haste failed to remove.

The June Term of the State Supreme Court commenced yesterday in the State-house, at Trenton. The lawyers mustered in great force, and after the calendar had been called, and the period for hearing certain of the cases determined upon, an adjournment took place until this morning.

The Chinamen of Belleville delight in knives and firearms, most of them being possessed of some weapons. While engaged in examining a pistol at KAY's store, on Monday, one of the coolies carelessly fired the weapon off, the ball grazing the ear of the proprietor.

On Monday night, river thieves entered RICHARDS & BROWN's ship-yard, below Bergen Point, and succeeded in securing goods to the value of near $2,000. One entire set of new sails, worth $600, was taken.

The annual Convention of the East New-Jersey Baptist Association opened at Plainfield yesterday afternoon. The Convention embraces about ninety churches, and the session promises to be unusually interesting.

HENRY B. FARRIER is the successful candidate for the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, having received four votes to one at the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The new colored Baptist Mission in Newark has grown into a church, and recognition services have been held in Union Hall, which has been fitted up for temporary service.

A fair in aid of the synagogue on Bank-street, Newark, is in progress. It is under the auspices of the Jewish ladies of the church, and promises to be remunerative.

The corner-stone of the new school in Bloomfield will be laid this afternoon. The building will cost $28,000.

The Hoboken Turtle Club will give their first dinner for 1871 at their club-house, at Claremont, on Thursday.

The small-pox continues to rage in Newark with unabated fury.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickens has been ordered to torpedo duty. Pay Inspector James D. Murray has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st of July. Pay Inspector Calvin is detached from the Naval Academy on the 1st of July and ordered to settle accounts; Pay-master W. Goldsborough, from special duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. The United States steamer *Narraganset*, Commander R. W. Meade, arrived at Rio on April 30. All well on board. Second Lieut. James W. Letherby, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has resigned.

[Advertisement.]

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—It is the general opinion that the Washington Treaty is about as fair a thing as any one could desire. There is one thing fairer—the way KNOX treats his customers at No. 212 Broadway, where fashionable and stylish Hats are always on hand. These hats are exquisite specimens of perfect art in chapeau manufacturing.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	June 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	June 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	June 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Samaria	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 8	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	June 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	June 10	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	June 8	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 7 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Samaria*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.... For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 6—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Prof. Harkness, Mrs. Furse, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and 3 children, Miss Cunningham, R. Smith, Mr. Maitlefort, R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, S. McCormick, J. Milner, Mr. Bayley, J. E. Garnett, Mr. Andrew, J. A. Frasse, Mr. and Mrs. Funk, Mr. King, Miss King, W. Sillem, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins, Mr. Hepworth, Mr. McQuick, Miss E. Brumidi, Mr. Wood, A. J. Brice, H. P. Blanchart, Mr. Pittmann, W. Buck, Mr. Turner, W. Pemberton, Rev. M. A. Hoge, Mr. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Gift.

JUNE 6—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Edge, Col. de Anna, wife and 3 children, Rev. G. Kellogg, wife and 4 children, W. D. Howden, F. Nelson, A. Throlson, Mr. Metcalf and wife, Leonora Fossa, Maria Ganiga, Amalie Diaz, Josefa de Sasaven, Paula Knelagovena, Maria Fossa, Severino Attube, Celestine Sangimpo, E. Johnstone, J. Winter, Thos. Parker, G. A. Wilson, Chas. Bloxom, Mrs. E. Kensell, Miss A. Foreman, Miss M. J. Johnston, Mrs. Lane and 2 children, H. Krause and wife.

JUNE 6—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mme. Dillon, Mme. Stevens, Mr. Henry Tamary, Mr. Sandien, Mme. Detport, Mr. Tosse, Mme. Tosse, Miles. Tosse, (2,) Mlle. Cecile Gazard, Louis Framier, Wm. Peyrand, Jules Bellanger, Thomas Greenstown, Francois Napping, Alfred Chaplin, F. Cerf, Mr. Chatain, Mr. Durniers, Jean Bonrizer, Alphonse Crevel, E. Denison, Henry Victor, Mr. Repiah, Mr. Bunwonski, M. and Mme. Estever and 2 infants, Mr. Brutely, Mme. Brutely, Mlle. Caroline Deutsch, Mlle. Trustfert.

JUNE 6—*In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.*—Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gahwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham and 2 children, Miss E. Morrison, Master Thos. B. Morrison, J. D. Dewar, U. A. Nygh, Mrs. C. Mortimer, Miss Garbutt, Mr. Ruse, Mrs. Allen Taylor, Dr. C. A. Lloyd, Miss M. Gannon, Thos. Hargreaves, J. U. Verkirk, Jas. Goodwin, Miss Jane Wood, Miss F. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLean, Mrs. C. Thurston.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz and Havana.—G. Sommers, Mr. Hammalcon and son, A. D. Richards, Mrs. and Miss Tileston, John Braniff, M. de Linden, A. G. Harris, Wm. Walcens, Jos. Oxford, H. Anions, Jos. Simpson, L. P. Santo and wife, A. J. Center, F. Velande, S. Castenot, J. Bugia, Ant. G. Refow, Dr. Tappan, wife and daughter, B. Koppel, P. E. Garcia, J. Creci, Theo. Haack, M. Rodriquez, J. J. Williams, Geo. Kilig.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.......7:28 | Moon rises.11:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:08 | Gov. Island.11:57 | Hell Gate....1:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Westphalia, Schwenson, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Peerless, (Br.,) Allen, Dunkirk, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Hudson, (Br.,) Richards, Melbourne and Sydney, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Gentee, Lemuel, Pacasmayo, (Peru,) J. W. Phinney & Co.

Barks Askur, (Norw.,) Petersen, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jennie Armstrong, (Br.,) Brown, Cork, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Annie M. Gray, Ginn, Stettin, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Conquest, Howes, Elsinore for orders, Ruger Bros.; Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Rothiemay, (Br.,) Munro, Picton, N. S., J. S. Camble, Jr.; M. L. B., (Br.,) Para, S. C. Loud & Co.

Brigs Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., master; Union, (Br.,) Eaton, Cornwallis, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Liberty, Devereux, Pensacola, J. E. Ward & Co.; B. F. Nash, Nash, Fernandina, J. Zittleson; Wm. Robertson, Shepard, Boston, S. C. Loud & Co.; Kate Upham, (Br.,) Frazer, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Cleo, (Br.,) Hilton, Wilmington, N. C., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.; Zophar Mills; M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Elizabethport; Porto Plata, Montgomery, St. Marc, Hayti, for orders, Eggers & Heinlein; Greta, (Br.,) Stinson, St. John, N. F., Jed Frye & Co.; Sammie & McKown, Parsons, Cat Island, R. J. Wenberg; Katie F. Lunt, Lunt, Brunswick, Ga., T. L. Mayhew & Co.; Ida A. Jayne, Mills, Washington, Van Brunt & Co.; A. S. Cambell, Dennison, Georgetown, D. C., Tupper & Beattie; W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.

Canal-boat Peter Wagoner, Vanderhoff, Oswego.

Barge Gen. Grant, Murray, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 24, via Queenstown 25, with mdse. and 1,060 passengers to John G. Dale; May 27, at 8½ P. M., about 200 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged colors with a Guion steamer bound E.; 30th, 9 P. M., lat. 47 15, lon. 36 25, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 31st, 8 A. M., lat. 46 16, lon. 19 33, observed a steamer to the N., bound E.; same date, noon, lat. 45 59, lon. 40 23, observed a steamer to the S., bound E.; June 3, noon, lat. 41 32, lon. 56 50, passed a German bark with letters Q. B. H. in her signal bound W.; 4th, at 10½ A. M., lat. 41, lon. 62, observed to the S. a national steamer bound E.; 5th, at 4 A. M., lat. 40 44, lon. 66 21, observed a national steamer and a brig-rigged steamer to the N., bound E.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool May 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 405 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn, June 2, lat. 44 45, lon. 46 48, passed ship Cambay, from London, for Boston; 4th, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 23, passed steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool, for New-York; 5th, lat. 40 38, lon. 65, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 54, lon. 60 40, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 51, lon. 66 10, passed a National and a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 45, lon. 67, passed ship Margaret Russel, bound W.

Steam-ship Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Malta, Alexandria, Naples, Messina, Palermo, via Gibraltar, May 19, with fruit, &c., and 13 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales almost the entire passage; May 30, lat. 37 37, lon. 50 39, passed brig Anna S., (Br.,) bound S.; June 2, lat. 40 23, lon. 61 14, passed ship Industry, from Antwerp, for New-York; same time, saw an iron buoy adrift; 3d, lat. 41 15, lon. 63 10, passed ship Carin, (Br.,) from London, for New-York; same day, lat. 41 10, lon. 65 10, passed ship Moreno, (Br.,) from Newcastle, for New-Haven, 60 ds. out.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. June 4, 20 miles W. from Cape Lookout, passed brig Redwing, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro; same day, 10:20 A. M., 20 miles N. from Hatteras, passed James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. June 4, off Body Island, passed steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston; left at Fernandina, bark Sterling, Hardy, for Boston, ldg.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre May 25, and Brest 28th, with mdse. and 70 passengers to George Mackensie.

Steam-ship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Robena, Hammond, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the middle passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks. May 8, lat. 42 04, lon. 35, spoke brig Maria Crowell, from Cherbourg, for New-York.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Skalling, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.; has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from there light westerly winds and fogs.

Ship Europa, (N. G.,) Pichter, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 133 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.; came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks.

Bark Commerce, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Wells, Messina March 24, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Bolland, Dearborn & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 21, Western Islands May 2, and had strong westerly gales; May 30, lat. 40 56, lon. 68, passed the wreck of a vessel even with the water, appearing to have been a long time in that condition.

Bark Michael, (Nor.,) Gerlack, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales and been 24 ds. W. of the Banks; May 12, lat. 44, lon. 48, passed 2 icebergs and much field ice; 17th, lat. 44, lon. 52, passed another iceberg.

Bark Witch, (of Boston,) Bursley, Shanghae Feb. 5, with tea, &c., to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Feb. 25, Cape of Good Hope April 10, and crossed the equator May 7 in lon. 37; has had light winds the entire passage, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Overhard, (N. C.,) Basson, Iquique 85 ds., with 800 tons nitrate of soda, to Charles Luling & Co. April 10, off Cape Horn, spoke ship Westfield, from Iquique for Queenstown; April 23, no lat., &c., spoke bark Delta, from Callao for Baltimore, 65 ds. out.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and melado to James E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Francis Banfield, (of Sicily,) Pender, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Sea, (of Montrose,) Fullerton, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was 17 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had fine weather the entire passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Abbly Clifford, for Boston, wtg. pilot.

Brig Bergermeister, Stuve, (N. G.,) Maas, St. John's, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig Bonito, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado and sugar to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Cunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Hantsport, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to H. M. Duryea. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbadoes,) Morgan, Carthagena 18 ds., with hides, ivory-nuts, &c., to Ribon & Munes—vessel to master.

Brig Cacique, (Braz.,) Cintra, Rio Grande 45 ds., with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the Equator May 10, in lon. 40 W.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Cay Frances 8 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Easton, Havana, 10 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras; since light winds and calms.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Smith, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wanata, Munsell, Bordeaux 36 ds., with mdse. to Geo. Sparrow. Has been 19 ds. west of the Banks, with westerly winds; no date, lat. 45 20, lon. 32, spoke bark Eureka, from Bordeaux for New-York; no date, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Amy Knight, of Marblehead, fishing.

Schr. Minerva, Dissosway, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Thos. N. Stone, (of Boston,) Pitcher, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Bahia 32 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Foster & Co.—vessel to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Lizzie Major, (of Winthrop,) Wallace, New-Orleans 19 ds., with lead to order—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. F. Randolph, (of St. John, N. B.,) Morner, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. J. R. Howard, Howard, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Neily Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Wm. R. Hinman.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Church, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickenson, Philadelphia, for Somerset.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa, Haviland, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Cook, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. E. Smith, Van Arsdale, Alexandria, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Bunker, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Knight, Vessey, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Provincetown, with lobster to J. Comstock.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Keany, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Susan, Demerest, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Rockland, Me., with lime to master.

Schr. Union, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. American Eagle, Snow, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. H. L. Snow, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Staten Islander, Abbott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunny Side, Dixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Church, Brooks, George's Banks, with fish to John Comstock & Co.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. M. K. Kirby, Nicholson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amelia, Terry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Minor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George B. Conover, Perry, Millstone Point.

Schr. Belvidere, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Toronto, Caleff, Elizabethport, for Stratford.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. H. Kinsel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, D.C.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Galota, Kelly, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ripple, Parker, Hartford.

Schr. Julia R. Clark, Westcott, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, Hartford.

Schr. Charger, White, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, Wareham, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Murphy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.

Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Hudson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Mantic, Green, Taunton.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Young, Cummins, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Neptune, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Cabinet, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. B. R. Hall, Drisco, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Frances, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Bailey, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Waupousa, Dean, Virginia.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Lord, Hartford.

Schr. Surf, Warwick, Providence.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eugene, Howes, Newport.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, New-London.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Escort, Sinall, Bridgeport.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Bogart, Virginia.

Yacht Columbia, (new,) Osgood, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, light, E. S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Cleopatra, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6.—Arr. bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; brig James Coffill, from Aguadilla; schr. Scotia, from St. Martins; L. & M. Knowles, from Sagua; Jonas Smith, from Cienfuegos.

P. M.—Arr. Steamer Malta, from Liverpool; barks John Zittleson, from Sagua; Dorchester, from Salt Key; schrs. M. A. Rich, from Matanzas; J. Simonson, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6.—Arr. steam-ships James Adger, from New-York, and Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Hortensia, for Barcelona.

LEWES, Del., June 6.—Passed in—ship Andrew Lovett, Ardrossan; bark Samuel Shepherd, Cienfuegos. Spoken off the Capes, bark Horn, from Havana, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York; ships Cynosure, for St. John, N. B., and Francis B. Cutting, for Philadelphia; brig Mountain Eagle, for Philadelphia, and schr. Monica, for Bridgeport.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 5—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Iris, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., New-Haven; M. R. G., (Br.,) and Alba, (Br.,) do., Providence.

Sld., all before reported.

Spoken.

June 2, lat. 35, lon. 74 20, brig Stella, (Br.,) from Havana for New-York, 8 ds. out.

May 30, lat 28 46, lon. 79 30, schr. Tropic Bird, from Cardenas for New-York.

June 4, lat. 40 08, lon. 74, ship Glad Tidings, hence for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Burgomeister, Stuve, from St. Johns, P. R., arr. 5th, is consigned, cargo to Burdett & Pond, vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before.

The sloop Demarest, Sackett, from Cold Spring, with brick, while passing through Hell Gate, at 3 A. M. on the 6th, ran ashore on the Gridiron, started her keel and stove in her starboard side; she was got off by Wreckmaster Brown and put on the railway at Astoria for repairs.

A raft of timber, floating adrift through Hell Gate this A. M., was picked up by Mr. W. E. Brown, ship news reporter for the Associated Press, and towed in to Astoria.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 5.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 6.—The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. Leitch, from New-York May 5, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Darien, from New-Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steamer New-York, Capt. Ernster, from New-York May 26, for Bremen, has arrived at Southampton.

The steam-ship Baltimore, Capt. Voeckler, from Baltimore May 25, touched at Southampton today, en route to Bremen.

The Cunard steam-ship Aleppo, Capt. Mouland, from New-York May 25, arrived at Queenstown today, en route to Liverpool.

The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec May 27, touched at Moville today, en route to Liverpool.

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